THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LIX No. 22 — J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY

Our new Spring and Summer Styles are now shown.

The new season's most favored shapes are here, large, medium and small, rolling sailors off the face and close fitting, made of fine tisere, fancy braid, satin and taffeta, and the new celephane, trimmings are of bright colored flowers and fruit, orprey wings, ribbons and raffia. **Prices moderate.**

Children's Hats in the becoming tailored shapes rolling straight, or drooping in the popular shades —navy, black and brown. Also two-toned effects, trimmed with ribbon.

Women's Lisle and Silk Stockings just to hand. Prices from 75c. to $2.50.

Dainty Neckwear—Collars of embroidery, filet, lace, etc., roll, flat, and round effects.

The Leading Millinery House

1809 — 600 BRANCHES — 1919

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

GIVE YOUR BOY A CHANCE. YOU WILL NOT MISS THE SMALL MONTHLY AMOUNTS.

On the first day of every month draw a check for $10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have $1387.42. He can **own a farm** when other boys are still working for wages.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES $470,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada has now received all Bonds of the 1919 Victory Loan. Subscribers are asked to kindly present their subscription receipts and obtain their bonds at once.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 1873

THROUGH good times and bad times for the past 45 years this Bank has steadily given its best efforts to the development and upbuilding of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of this Country. Our efficient service is available for the benefit of all customers.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT:
BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

The Napanee Branch

Great War Veterans' Association

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Clubrooms situated in Harshaw Block, Dundas St.

Wanted!

Corn and Tomato Acreage.

NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

22-c.

ROBLIN.

Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. John Thompson on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McConnell, Point Ann, spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Myrtle Young is spending a few days with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Hughes, Selby, spent a few days with her son, Mr. Milton Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Gilmour and daughter, Annie, Tamworth, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. A. Kimmett.

Rev. Mr. Wilson returned from Ottawa on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Paul and family called at Mrs. Dean's, Ingle, on Sunday.

Mr. P. Vine, Napanee, made his usual trip on Sunday.

The meeting of the Standard Church was well attended on Sunday evening.

Messrs. Roy McGill and Claude Clancy, Wesley, spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss Hazel Brown at D. Lasher's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pringle, Forest Mills, at Mr. Tom Frenchs on Sunday.

Misses Grace and Pearl Richmond are visiting their sister, Mrs. Frank McCutcheon.

LOOK HERE!

Car Best Corn
Car Best Oats

Ground and Mixed $3.25 per 100.

Bran Shorts, and best Flour at close prices. Frost wire fencing and gates always on hand. All kinds farm seeds. See me before selling your hay, straw and grain.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE. - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Floglaze

M & L

QUALITY

Paint Up! Clean Up!

This is the season for a general clean up, and we are fully prepared to handle your orders for

PAINT
outside, inside, floor or barn

VARNISHES
or
ALABASTINE

MURESCO
FOR YOUR WALLS

Garden Tools, Seeds, General Hardware.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

Martin-Senour Paint, 100 per cent. pure, has a reputation and a guarantee behind it. Sold only at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Colorite will make your last year's straw hat look like new. It comes in 16 beautiful colors, with a brush for putting on—Sold at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

SWITZERVILLE.

The W. M. S. held their re-organization meeting at the home of Mrs. James Miller. Mrs. F. D. Wales was appointed president for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Carscallen visited recently at Mr. Coulter's.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson spent Sunday at S. C. S. McKim's, Napanee.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Funnell passed away on Tuesday of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray Kaylor spent Sunday at J. M. Spafford's.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKim visited with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamm, Odessa, on Sunday.

The Misses Vankoughnett, of Napanee, spent the week-end with Miss Helen McCormick.

A number from here attended the "Mikado" at Napanee.

WALLACE'S are special agents in Napanee for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and all his other remedies

ADOLPHUSTOWN

The U. E. L. Butter and Cheese Factory has been running every other day this week, but is receiving an unusually small amount of milk. One great difficulty seems to be to secure milk drawers.

The farmers are busy on the land and the growth is starting nicely.

Thomas Chalmers installed a new tractor, also a milking machine last week.

Rev. Mr. Anderson, Bay Circuit, took the services in the Methodist church on Sunday, and every one was pleased with his instructive address.

The remains of the late Mrs. Gilbert Davis, of Napanee, were brought to Adolphustown for burial Wednesday of last week.

A number from here attended the funeral of the late J. A. Diamond, of Hayburn, on Monday of last week.

Pure Linseed Oil and No. 1 White Lead at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

ENTERPRISE EAST

Farmers have completed their sugar making and everybody is satisfied with the good run of sap.

Some are preparing to plow and seed.

Many attended the ball in Tamworth on Friday evening.

Mrs. P. M. Sagrift returned to her home on Monday after spending the past month with her parents in Inverary.

John Finn has purchased a new Chevrolet car.

Miss Annette Donoghue is visiting friends in Centreville.

Miss Florence Finn is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. James Evans, Moscow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finn, and Miss Anna G. Finn motored to James Evans', Moscow, on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hayes and Mrs. W. J. Hayes spent the week-end at James Fosters'.

Milk cans and dairy supplies of all kinds at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

NEWBURGH

Mrs. E. Tennant, of British Columbia, spent a week with her aunt, Miss A. Brisco.

W. G. Paul is recovering from an attack of jaundice.

Mrs. Ellis Morrow, of Boston, arrived on Wednesday to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. J. Moore, of this place.

Thomas Mil-ap and Joseph Ramsay, each took a car load of cattle to Toronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hogan have returned from a visit with friends in Sydenham and vicinity.

The many friends of Mr. T. A. Dunwoody are pleased to see him able to be out again.

Miss Dorothy Moore, of Toronto, is visiting Miss Burkhalter.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ryan and family are sorry to lose them, but wish them every success in their new home in the west.

Our Imports.

Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in January were a record. They totalled $16,417,502, as compared with $9,882,984 in December last and $6,709,200 in January, 1919. In January our exports to the British Isles were $38,288,049.

Imports from the United States in January, however, despite the unfavorable exchange rate, showed no decline. The total value of imports was $74,539,426, as against $71,069,569 in December and $59,379,127 in January, 1919. Our exports to the United States in January were $48,577,594, as compared with $41,227,859 in the corresponding month of 1919.

For the ten months of the present fiscal year Canada's trade with Great Britain shows a favorable balance of $357,580,000, an unfavorable balance of $238,200,000 with the United States and with all countries a favorable balance amounting to $263,600,000.

Cautions.

A traveling entertainer boasted of the possession of a genuine Stradivarius violin of which he was very proud and so informed the editor of the local paper of the town in which he gave one of his concerts. In reporting the concert the newspaper made no mention of the Stradivarius violin. He made haste to make known to the editor his disappointment at his failure to mention the instrument. The reply was, "If old Stradivarius expects any advertising in the columns of this paper he will pay ten cents a line for it."

For Lunch get a pound of good old cheese at H. W. KELLY'S and a pound of his famous Coffee, nothing better.

EXPLANATION OF I.O.D.E. WAR MEMORIAL

Sent Out by Headquarters.

1.—What is the Dominion Chapters of the Empire War Memorial Fund? It is an undertaking to perpetuate the memory of the glorious dead (the men and women who fell in the Great War).

2.—What form will the memorial take?

1.—An Endowment Fund to be used for:—

(a) University Scholarships or their equivalent. One for the children of our men and women who have been killed or permanently disabled, or who have died of wounds as a result of the war.

(b) Nine post-graduate Scholarships distributed among the provinces.

Each winner of a Scholarship will have a year at a British University.

(c) Travelling Fellowship.

The nine Post Graduate Scholars in British Universities will compete for a Fellowship, and the winner will then be entitled to another year in any University he may choose overseas.

(d) A Lecture Organization in Canada for the Teachers of Imperial History.

A Lecturer will come to Canada from any part of the British Empire, and his lectures on current Imperial questions will be available for educational purposes.

2.—Canadianization of our foreign-born citizens.

(a) By placing in at least 1,000 schools of Canada reproductions of the paintings which are the record of Canada's part in the war.

(b) By providing illustrated to the children of Canada on the history and geography of the Empire.

(c) By placing in every school in Canada, attended by children of foreign-born citizens, a Daughter of the Empire Historical Library, and Flag Charts.

What is required to carry out this undertaking?

At least $500,000 from the whole of Canada. This money will be invested and administered by a War Memorial Committee which, with a Board of Trustees, is to be appointed by the Order.

Look for further information next week.

New Perfection Oil Stoves, also Florence Wickless Oil Stoves, in all sizes at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

A NEW METHOD OF SELLING CHEESE

FARMERS PLAN TO AUCTION IT THEMSELVES IN MONTREAL —ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EXTENDING ITS ASSISTANCE.

Growing out of the great success which has attended the Co-operative sale of live stock by the United Farmers of Ontario, who are now handling live stock on both the Toronto and Montreal markets, their sales last year amounting to over nine million dollars, the organized farmers have now decided to undertake the co-operative sale of cheese this season in Montreal. It has been decided to secure warehouse space in Montreal and open offices there as soon as the necessary staff can be organized. Factories will be invited to consign their cheese to the company, where it will be graded by experts and sold by public auction. The Ontario government has agreed to grade the cheese free of cost.

In order that the work may be handled by men well known in the dairy industry a new company has been organized known as the United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, of which Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, is one of the directors. The president of the company is R. W. Ireland, of Wellington, Prince Edward County, and vice-president, Hugh Malone, of Marmora, in Hastings County, and the secretary, H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro. The directors include T. J. Thompson, of Springbrook, J. McCaffrey, of Madoc, J. E. Galvin, of Lakefield, and W. H. Cronyn, of Ennismore. Already a number of factories have agreed to consign their cheese to the new company.

The charter for the company has been obtained from the Ontario Government. It is capitalized at $250,000, and has shares of $25.00 each.

In order that the dairy counties may all have a say in the management of the company, provision has been made for the organization of groups of shareholders in every county. These groups will each have the privilege of appointing a representative on the central board of management of the company and they will in turn elect the directors of the company. It is believed that a considerable saving can be effected by the company in the marketing of cheese and in the buying of factory supplies. One of its chief benefits, however, will be the increased knowledge the farmers will obtain of their own business through marketing their own products. Quebec company has been selling cheese in this way in Montreal for 10 years with great success.

Sap Buckets and Spiles now in stock at **Wilson's Hardware Store**

No spoiled films if our Toronto expert does your developing and printing. Prices have not advanced. Work done promptly. Terms, cash with order; mail order add postage. WALLACE'S, agents for Kodaks.

FEW MURDER MYSTERIES.

Eight Unexplained Crimes In Toronto Since 1887.

Is Hamilton in danger of losing first place to Toronto in the matter of unsolved police mysteries?

Many anxious citizens of Toronto are alarmed at the fact that there are on the police books two recent murders in that city, one unsolved shooting, and the disappearance of a prominent millionaire citizen.

That there is no cause for alarm and little room for criticism of the city and county police in all these mysteries is the claim of prominent city police officials and lawyers. A complete list of unexplained and unsolved murder mysteries in Toronto since the year 1887, shows eight. In every one of them, that element of chance which always enters into the relation of crime versus police, was extraordinary. Against eight mysteries in thirty-three years in a city the size of Toronto, there is to be credited the solution of hundreds of murder cases and crimes of violence.

In two of the murder cases, the names of the suspected murderers are known. The fact that both victims and both suspects are foreigners adds to the problem, for a foreigner has advantages of escape and security owing to the clannishness and secrecy of foreign races. On November 19 last, Joe Camandi was killed by a man who struck him on the head with a shovel in a sandy works. Gio Mastrionini is wanted for this. On September 24 last, Joe Berelidio was shot, and Frank Lombardo, a well-known Toronto Italian, is wanted in this case. The next mystery is about the only real mystery of recent years. On September 25, 1918, the year before, Dio de la Salandra was shot in the railroad shops at the foot of Spadina avenue. No trace of the murderer has ever been found.

The two chauffeur murder mysteries are real mysteries, and both occurred in the county on the outskirts of the city, and therefore came under county police. But both victims were Toronto men who drove out to the outskirts, as it were, to be murdered. The Toronto police assumed some of the burden in both cases.

On November 5 last, John G. Rowland, a chauffeur, was found murdered in his car out at Leaside. On July 26, 1917, two years before, Carmen Lapello or Ross, another chauffeur, was found murdered and wrapped in a blanket beside his car out at Swansea.

These both occurred out in lonely suburbs. The police, either of county or city, could be expected to do

[illegible] more than they did. There are the type of cases where the police have to deal with unknown or unknowable quantities. The recent addition of several fast motor cars to the city police equipment gives the police a greater show in dealing with these undefined, detached crimes.

Among other old unsolved mysteries in and around Toronto are those concerning Hugh Hassan, found murdered on the Humber in August, 1913; Frank Malatto, murdered, November, 1917; John W. Dick, who was punched by an unknown man on King street in October, 1911, after the Argonaut-Tiger rugby match, who died and was put back, Frank Westwood, shot, 1894; Rachel Ferguson, murdered at the entrance to the Don Jail in 1894; Joseph Primeau, murdered at the Exhibition grounds in 1887, and Jane Speers, the old charwoman, found murdered apparently from motives of robbery, in 1887.

Indians First Used Radium.

Radium ore was first used by the Indians of Utah, having been first employed by them to paint their bodies a bright canary yellow. The first white man is said to have been a coat of paint. The early American Indian painted the lower half of his body green and the upper green. But he didn't stop at that. He painted weird pictures on rocks and the faces of cliffs, and his woodcarvings made on the trees were designed with symbolic and descriptive figures. He painted his bow and arrow, his ceremonial mask worn at ceremonials and his pottery.

Paint was the most precious of all things to the Indians, a deposit of mineral pigment being a mine of wealth to them. The Indian women, as well as the men, used pigments for cosmetic purposes. They painted their faces with certain conventional designs, in obedience to the demands of aboriginal fashion.

Aerial Game Laws.

Modern inventions beget new manners and new laws to govern the changed customs. When the man who net fish wholesale seems about to be outclassed by the airplane operator who gathers in wild birds by means of a net. So, apparently, think the sportsmen in one locality of Canada. As a consequence, an association of sportsmen are sponsoring a request to the government to prohibit the flights of aeroplanes over marsh lands, and the use of flying machines in pursuit, herding, or netting of wild fowl. When warned of anything approaching, these birds do not hesitate, but rise immediately into the air and obviously become open at once to the ingenious contrivances of the planists. Rapid-firing guns, and nets lines attached beneath the body of the machines, would seem to be easy means of possible annihilation of the birds, and this it is sought to avoid.

Prairie Dogs.

The little ground squirrels, or prairie dogs, of the western plains have their homes 12 or 15 feet underground, with corridors and rooms. In some of these chambers the squirrel family lives, and in others food and various materials are stored.

The Finest Garden Seeds.

Staple and fancy groceries, provisions, White Rose and Quaker flour.

THOMPSON BROS.

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

Its Intrinsic goodness in Tea Quality - makes it the most Economical in Use - -

B577

"SALADA"

SAVINGS

Regular deposits of small amounts will often accomplish more than infrequent deposits of larger amounts.

The regular saver finds inspiration in watching his balance grow.

Interest allowed at 3% per annum added to the principal half yearly.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

G. P. CARR, Manager.

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

61

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

Head Office: Montreal.

Napanee Branch, - - - E. R. Checkley, Manager
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, - - J. W. McClymont, Manager
Tamworth Branch, - - - S. D. Whaley, Manager.

MAKE SMALL LOANS TO HELP WORKERS

One Million Dollars Will be Spent to Help Mechanics From Canadian Relief Fund.

Rehabilitation of Poland's middle class of mechanics, artisans and small tradesmen, ruined by the war, by expending $1,000,000 through Small loans, is the plan of Dr. Boris D. Bogen, Director-general of Jewish Relief work in Poland, is now working on, as one of the main features of the reconstructive relief program now being carried on in that country.

"Perfect administration ready to carry this work on" Dr. Bogen cabled the Canadian Jewish Relief Committee. "This is wonderful opportunity for constructive service."

Reading a unit of 25 skilled relief workers, which recently arrived in Poland, Dr. Bogen, with headquarters in Warsaw, through his unit has his relief organizations covering practically every part of stricken Poland, he reports, while couriers are covering the country, delivering remittances from Canadians to their destitute relatives in Poland.

Besides the small loans and reconstruction policy, an appropriation of $250,000 for use as small loans to aid in rehabilitation work was allotted in the March expenditures of $710,000 for Poland, by the Joint Distribution Committee, relief distributing organization of the Canadian Jewish War Relief and its allied bodies.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Mary Ann Phippen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Mary Ann Phippen, late of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of January, A. D. 1920, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said Mary Ann Phippen, deceased, on or before the 10th day of May, A.D., 1920, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of May, A.D. 1920, the said executors may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

Herrington, Warner & Grange,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.
18-d

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WANTED—Smart girl. Apply to MRS. WHEELER, Queen's Hotel. 21

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to MRS. W. J. Boller. 19

LOST—In or near Centreville, gent's gold ring initialed "F. W. H." will finder kindly notify F. W. Barrett, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FOR SALE—Democrat wagon, in splendid condition. Cheap for quick sale. Apply to C. P. VEREX, United Cigar Store. 21-tfc

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Ux bridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas St., Napanee. 32-tf

REGISTERED SHORT HORN BULLS for sale—One two-year old; one yearling; also heifer calves. Apply to MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7, Napanee. 21-tfc

FOR SALE — Splendid Brick House, in first-class state of repair, corner lot, all conveniences, new furnace, two lots, with fruit trees and garden. Apply to W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer. 21-tfc

ROOM TO LET—A room in the Harshaw block, on the second floor, about 20 x 24 feet. Would make a good room suitable for a society with small membership. Apply to JOHN HAMBLY. 19-tf

FOR SALE—¼ acre lot, 66 x 165, No. 23, west side of Adolphi street, Napanee, with frame dwelling house thereon, electric lights, and gas installed, hardwood floors, large cistern, good well with pump in kitchen, barn and hen house, good garden. Immediate possession. Apply GEO. T. WALTERS, Napanee, Ont. 22

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Henry Forbes of the township of Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham in the County of Lenox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, returned soldier, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Bessie Forbes, whose last known address was Newport News, in the State of Virginia in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, February 18th, 1920.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for applicant

12-3m

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission will be charged, 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice grauis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O Box 630. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — Sixth Side, Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, (O John Street) Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.M.,
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Office Hours: Surgery 9 to the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Fort and Usher Streets, Napanee. 51tf

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some and your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

"As Well Dry Up the Atlantic," Papers Say.

Some British newspapers have been stirred to indignation by receipt from the United States of a report that prohibition organizations there were going to raise $10,000,000 for prohibition propaganda throughout the world, but chiefly in Great Britain. A few have expressed resentment at what they characterize as outside interference with "the right of the Englishman to drink what he likes."

"A subscription of $10,000 to the Atlantic would have as much chance of success," says the Saturday Review. "But there arises the question, even when everybody is harassed with post-war problems, we should allow our peace to be disturbed by a band of Yankee fanatics who have made many millions to scatter. It is a most unwarrantable intrusion on our element of life at a time when we are in no mood to be trifled with."

Referring to disorders that recently attended a prohibition campaign conducted in Wales by an American, the paper adds: "We really think the Government might ask the permission of the Washington Government to deport to their native meddlesome maniacs, and to forbid, at all events for the next year or two, their landing on these shores."

The Liverpool Post, commenting on the proposed fund says: "It argues a poor appreciation of the character of the British people and of the conditions in this country that such a madcap 'pussyfoot' tactics on the scale now threatened opens the door to international ill-feeling that might prove very mischievous in the near future."

The Manchester Guardian says:

"America has chosen prohibition for itself. It is not absolutely inconceivable that Great Britain may some day follow the example. But it will not be as a result of American methods, the more likely effect of which might be to discredit the prohibition idea, and even to retard temperance progress on lines that are likely to appeal to the British temperament."

"We should be sorry indeed if, as our good, kind friends of America would refrain from doing us good," says the Globe in an editorial. "Ungenerate creatures that we are, we do not like it, and we have a sort of idea that they might find enough to occupy them at home. The fund which has lost his tail is generally willing to assist in the decadation of the rest. All the same we do not think the plan will be successful."

An Easy Fraud.

British soldiers in Palestine used labels from jars of jam as money in purchasing goods from some of the natives there. The scheme worked well until the plum and apple labels were presented to the bank for payment.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HON. A. G. MACKAY DEAD

Was Formerly Leader of the Ontario Liberals.

His Political Career In His Native Province Was a Strenuous One Until He Went to Alberta in 1912, Where He Became a Member of the Government—Death Was Due to Pneumonia.

EDMONTON, April 27.—Hon. A. G. MacKay, Minister of Municipal and Health Affairs in the Alberta Provincial Government, died Sunday morning of pneumonia, after an illness of less than two weeks. The body will be taken to Owen Sound, Ont., for interment.

Hon. Mr. MacKay came to Edmonton in 1912. In the legal profession of Alberta he soon won a leading place, and was recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the province. He was elected a member of the Legislature for Athabaska in 1913 and entered the Government in 1918 as Minister of Municipal Affairs, to which was later added the Department of Health. His administration of these departments won him high commendation from political opponents as well as friends, and the progressive health legislation of the past two years will remain as a monument to his administration.

Alexander Grant MacKay was born in the township of Sydenham, Grey county, March 7, 1860. He was the son of sturdy Scottish stock, his father being Hugh M. MacKay, a native of Caithness, and his mother Catherine McInnis, a native of Islay. He received his primary education in the rural school and Owen Sound Collegiate. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1884 the degree of B.A. and first-class honors in 1883, at the age of 23 years. Two years later he secured his M. A. degree and law attracted him early, but like many other public men in Canada, Mr. MacKay used that stepping-stone to other professions—teaching. He was principal of the Port Rowan High School for four years, but returned to his native county to study law in the office of Alfred Frost. In 1891 he was called to the Bar.

He started to practice in Owen Sound, and continued in that profession there until his removal to Alberta, in 1912.

Public life attracted him early, and, despite numerous setbacks and discouragement, he finished his life in the service of the people as a Minister of the Crown in the Alberta Government. That service started with the horrible elective body of the Board of Education in Owen Sound. He displayed then a keen grasp of educational matters, and showed progressive tendencies.

In 1902 he started his political career in the larger fields. He went into the general provincial election as Liberal candidate in North Grey. When the result came out A. G. MacKay was elected by five majority. The election was protested, and declared void. Mr. MacKay went back to the electors in 1903, and, after a strenuous political battle, was again returned to the Legislature—this time with a majority of 272 over his Conservative opponent.

A. G. MacKay is a fighting political cambaigner, and needed to be. The seat he represented was Conservative normally. The election for the by-election was protested, and the hearing of the case had not concluded when the Legislature was dissolved. Mr. MacKay went back into the Ross Government in 1904 as Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Mines. He was a Minister of the Crown but a few months, as the Ross Government went to the people in January, 1905, and was defeated. Mr. MacKay survived the wreck in his own riding, and came out with a majority of 271. He had had three political battles in as many years, and North Grey had become a great political battleground.

In 1907 Mr. MacKay succeeded Hon. Geo. P. Graham as Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature. In the general election of 1908 he led the party and made speeches from one end of the province to the other. The country however, returned the Whitney Government by a sweep. North Grey returned the then Liberal leader by a majority of 61. In October, 1911, Mr. MacKay resigned Liberal leadership and was succeeded by Mr. Rowell. He ran in North Grey, however, in the general election of December, 1911, and North Grey gave him a handsome majority of 741 over Mr. Boyd, who had been his opponent in all previous contests.

Ontario lost Mr. MacKay in 1912, when he went to Alberta. He resigned his seat in the Legislature, and North Grey promptly went back to the Conservatives with a majority of over 500. It was his hard fighting personality that put it there. It is the face of political upheaval that had buried his Government.

Fiume Again Blockaded.

Fiume is again severely blockaded by land and by sea, following a raid by d'Annunzio's followers on Albazia, near the city, where 45 horses were stolen from the regular troops. Officially the blockade is intended as a punishment by Gen. Ferrario against the military command of Fiume.

U. S.-Mexican Bridge Burns.

LAREDO, Texas, April 27.—Fire late Sunday destroyed the international foot bridge connecting the United States and Mexico. All communication, including telephone service, was cut off as a result of the fire. The loss was estimated at $500,000.

Airplane Ploughs Through Crowd.

FORT SMITH, Ark., April 27.—A boy was killed and two men injured at Sallisaw, Okla., Saturday, when an airplane driven by Bob Fogg, a former army aviator, fell 40 feet, and ploughed its way through a crowd of 2,000 persons.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Paul Rader, the Chicago evangelist has opened a series of meetings in Toronto.

President Wilson held the second session of his Cabinet yesterday since his illness.

Prices tumbled on the Canadian Exchanges, with flour stocks especially suffering.

Disbandment of the German Civic Guards has been ordered by Berlin "under pressure."

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader in the Commons, defended his war record.

David Hill, a prominent shorthorn breeder, died at his home in Hibbert township, aged 72 years.

Jacob Kaufman, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Kitchener, died in his 73rd year.

The Private Bills Committee of the Legislature deferred action on North Toronto's secession bill until a vote has been taken upon it.

Charles Peters, 20 years old, was instantly killed by an elevator dropping upon him from a distance of four feet in a planing mill at Heyworth.

The federal grand jury in New York yesterday returned indictments against two dealers accused of profiteering in potatoes. One is Eugene A. Sullivan, known locally as the "potato king."

M. Litvinoff, the Russian Bolshevik commissioner in Copenhagen, has signed an agreement with French and Belgian representatives for an exchange of war prisoners and mutual amnesty for those accused of political offences.

Detective Inspector Dalton was shot and killed Tuesday in Dublin, when he and another detective from the Metropolitan Police were attacked by several armed men. A woman was wounded by a stray bullet. The assailants made their escape.

A death list which stood at more than 140, and a property loss of many millions of dollars, was the toll exacted by a tornado which swept a score of towns, villages and isolated farms in eastern Mississippi, northwestern Alabama and the southern counties of Tennessee on Tuesday.

THURSDAY.

The German Government reports that Libau is no danger of a revolt in Pomerania.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in London that serious trouble is again threatening Cilicia.

Ingersoll district Farmers' Clubs and the Machinists' Union are joining to start a co-operative store.

Welland Council decided to have daylight saving go into effect on the 24th instant. Thorold will start it May 1.

A syndicate of Toronto and United States bond houses bought an issue of $6,800,000 Province of Ontario bonds.

Dr. W. B. Stevens, V.S., of St. Marys, died of blood-poisoning contained while performing a surgical operation.

Benjamin Dolib, arrested in Toledo on a charge of murdering Ramodin Hassan, was brought back to Toronto Wednesday night.

A clash between Poles and Reds in Petrograd over the imprisonment of Polish clergy resulted in many Poles being killed.

Three Legislature bills, including that relating to the Kapuskasing settlement, were assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Senate by a vote of 43 to 14 gave second reading to the bill to, promote uniformity in the divorce proceedings in provincial courts.

"Jimmy" Wilde so far outclassed Battling Murray in their fight twenty bout at Camden, N.J., Wednesday night that the affair was stopped in the last round.

The British First Lord of the Admiralty stated in the House of Commons that the Government contemplated selling some warships to foreign countries.

Two youthful auto thieves were sentenced to three years at Kingston and a third to two years in the Juvenile Reformatory by Judge Coutsworth in Toronto.

FRIDAY.

Gen. Sir Charles Townshend, the hero of Kut, will visit Toronto on May 3.

The Edinburgh bye-elections were declared to be won by the Coalition candidates.

Job printers in Toronto have been offered a 10 per cent. bonus over their present wages.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his wife may enter the political arena.

There are 10,000 cases of cholera in the Russian Crimea, and the number of new cases is increasing daily.

Guelph Council decided to sign a contract for the holding of the Winter Fair in that city for another year.

John Chick died after four days' illness at his son's home in Windsor, at the age of one hundred years and six months.

Toronto meat cutters and butcher workmen applied for a Board of Conciliation to settle matters outstanding with the packing companies.

Two hundred and fifty settlers for Ontario have left Britain by the Victorian. They have an aggregate capital of a quarter of a million dollars.

Twelve Armenians at St. Catharines volunteered to go and fight for their country, and $2,200 was raised at the meeting for Armenian sufferers.

The Legislature sent a resolution of sympathy and condolence to Mr. H. McCreary, the Farmer member for North Lanark, on the death of his wife.

The staff and students of St. Thomas Collegiate Institute are making a determined effort to debar all cigarette users from participating in the sports of the institute.

A decision from Turdleford, Saskatchewan, that cattle are dying by scores in that district owing to lack of food. Hay is selling at $50 a ton and only a small quantity is available.

SATURDAY.

The Ontario Highways Act passed its third reading in the Legislature.

Britain is completing negotiations for sale of a number of warships to Chile.

A consumers' league to combat high prices was formed at a meeting of women held in Toronto.

The Ontario Civil Service and Parliament will adopt daylight saving on the 1st of May, with the city.

The Ontario Hockey Club directors at a meeting Friday decided to hold their spring meeting as arranged.

The Labor party of Great Britain is urging Premier Lloyd George to accept for Britain a mandate for Palestine.

Toronto Board of Control recommends that daylight-saving time be brought into force from May 2 to September 25.

Capt. J. W. Steinhoff, ex-Mayor of Wallaceburg, has presented the town with a fine memorial park and athletic grounds, some ten acres in extent.

Bolshevik attempts to threaten China by advancing from Irgoda Valley, northwest of Chita, have been frustrated by Japanese and all-Russian forces.

The Municipal Committee of the Legislature voted in favor of exempting Toronto fruit dealers from the provisions of the early closing by-law passed last autumn.

On his departure for a vacation in the south, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was presented with a gold-mounted walking-stick by his fellow-Conservatives in the Legislature.

The Italian Socialist National Council has decided to make an experiment with the Soviet form of government in all large Italian cities where the proletariat is well organized.

Dr. James E. Sprague, a prominent medical practitioner and writer, member of several fraternal organizations, for more than twenty-five years License Commissioner for North Hastings and for many years school trustee in Stirling, died at Belleville, aged 75.

MONDAY.

Four Toronto firemen were injured and $15,000 damage done in a fire at the Union Station.

Charles Sandell, a pioneer of North Oxford, died at Ingersoll, in his sixty-fifth year.

The Indian Reserves have been opened for settlement by returned soldiers in Saskatchewan.

Toronto job printers voted against acceptance of the offer of a ten per cent. increase in their wages.

Major T. Harry Jones, city engineer of Brantford for about thirty-seven years, died of pneumonia.

Aston Villa won the English Cup by defeating Huddersfield on Saturday by 1 to 0 in an overtime game.

Four Toronto boxers were returned winners in the Canadian championship finals at Ottawa on Saturday night.

The Toronto International League team defeated Buffalo by 8 to 3 on Saturday and Baltimore by 13 to 4 on Sunday.

A large gathering of returned men were addressed by Rev. Canon F. G. Scott in Toronto, in commemoration of St. Julien.

Alexander Jamieson of Mount Forest died unexpectedly in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, from after-effects of pneumonia.

Joseph, three-year-old son of Wm. Burchall of Port Stanley, was drowned Saturday afternoon while playing with a toy boat.

Toronto packing-house employes decided to strike on Wednesday unless the companies agree to the appointment of a Board of Conciliation.

Fiume is again under severe blockade by land and sea, following a raid by d'Annunzio's soldiers on Albazia, when 45 horses were stolen from the regular troops. Officially the blockade is intended as a punishment by Gen. Ferrario against the military command of Fiume.

TUESDAY.

Sterling declined 103.8134, a drop of 5% points, in New York.

The bank at Sandy Springs, Maryland, was robbed yesterday by auto bandits.

Watchmasters are given authority to adopt daylight saving in places where it is in effect.

John A. Moody, for several years town treasurer of Ridgetown, died at his home in St. Thomas.

The reintroduction of daylight saving in Toronto this summer was approved by the City Council.

Julius Brill, an American, interned in Austria with Bela Kun, has been released and given safe conduct.

Rev. Dean Wallace of Victoria University, Toronto, was honored by his students at the annual convocation.

Eleven cheques for $550,000 have been issued by the Manitoba Government under the Rural Credits Act this year.

St. Catharines women decided in a meeting of more than two hundred to take action against the high price of potatoes.

Belleville shoe dealers have inaugurated early closing for the spring and summer months—5.30 except on Saturdays.

By defeating the Swedish team 12 to 1 at Antwerp last night the Canadian hockey team won the Olympic series championship.

The Ontario Government tax on racing has been reduced to $7,500 a day for one-mile race course and $3,500 a day for half-mile courses.

Premier Drury announced that he would hold over until next session the clause in his new elections act which fixes the date of provincial elections.

Howard Williams, son of the general manager of the London & Northwestern Railway, has been appointed general manager of the Central Railway of Argentina.

MAKING WAR IS COSTLY

Allies Will Teach Germany a Lasting Lesson.

Supreme Council Fixes the Amount of Reparation to Be Paid to the Allies at 12,000,000,000-Mandates of Palestine and Mesopotamia Awarded to Great Britain, and Syria Goes to France.

SAN REMO, April 27.—Germany will be asked to pay fifty billion marks pre-war exchange as the total reparations sum; the Supreme Council decided Sunday.

At a meeting to be held early in May in a Belgian city, where representatives of the Allies will meet representatives of Germany, a sum Germany can pay the Allies immediately will be decided.

The agreement between Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George concerning Germany was presented to the Supreme Council late Sunday afternoon, and will form the basis of a very stiff note to Germany which will be signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium. The United States will not join in the note.

Either the declaration or an authoritative condensation will be made public, Lloyd George announced Sunday night.

"The document is the result of private conversations between Premier Millerand and me, which resulted in complete agreement upon the policy to be adopted," said the British Premier Sunday night. "The document will be communicated to the press, and the public can then form its own impressions."

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions, also said: "We have discouraged the use of military force. The force the treaty when not necessary to use them. My statement to the House of Commons is perfectly clear. I said that Germany should not be prevented from restoring order in Germany. The same thing happened in France in 1871. The Communists proposed to put down the commune, Thiers objected because the intervention of foreigners would only make the commune popular. No one has the right to say we are not prepared to use military force to enforce the treaty."

The Supreme Council is sending a formal request to President Wilson that the United States Government take the mandate for Armenia. The Council is leaving to President Wilson the settlement of the navy thoroughly, and in the social life among the officers becomes one of themselves.

PARIS FACES PARALYSIS.

Large Number of May Day Strikes In France.

PARIS, April 27.—This city faces an almost complete paralysis of business on May 1, as the result of a large number of unions voting to call a general strike. Hotel, post office, telephone and telegraph, local surface transportation and gas and electrical workers, all unionized workers in the municipal service, with the exception of health officers, and a large number of less important branches of labor will participate in the strike. Work in most lines will be resumed after twenty-four hours.

Decision of the congress of French railway workers to call a strike to enforce demands threatens a new danger. Whether the finish fight for immediate ratification of the railways and compliance with their other demands is brought on by the railway men, the success of the strike depend upon the co-operation of the general confederation of labor, which is considered as anxious for a general strike as the more extreme element of the railroad men. This group comprises little more than half of the 1,000,000 organization membership of 320,000.

The Government's policy, either as regards the May 1 demonstrations or the prospective railway strike, has not been officially announced, but it is known that it would include an immediate mobilization of the railroad men to break the strike, as was the case in February. As to the May 1 demonstrations, it is understood that the Government's plans call for more vigorous action than last year. At that time the efforts to clear the streets ended with the troops charging the crowd and firing on the strikers.

Taxation for Teetotallers.

LONDON, April 27.—Taxation of teetotalers in the United Kingdom, proposed in the House of Commons by Capt. Sir Keith A. Fraser, who on behalf of the "workingmen's clubs," seeks a more general distribution of the heavy taxation borne by drinkers.

L. F. Jones, head of the prohibitionists, says:

"Sir Keith's idea is ridiculous. If I had my way, I would have the state pay a pension to all abstainers."

Price of Wives Goes Up In Africa.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Dewar, just returned from travels in Central Africa, says that the high cost of living is reflected even in the wife market among African natives. Four years ago he could buy a nice fat wife in pre-war days, but now eight spearheads is considered low. In cattle theirs a wife now costs eight cattle, instead of four.

Boxing and Beer Bills Passed.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 27.—After one of the most trying weeks in its history the New York State Legislature closed its 1920 session shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning. Passing of the boxing and beer bills were features of the last day. The Boxing bill was passed to permit fifteen-round bouts to a decision in the state. The Beer Bill places the alcoholic percentage of the beverage at 2.75.

First Boat Reaches Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 27. — The first boat of the navigation season, the Canadian Aviator of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, arrived here Sunday from Glasgow. Her captain will in consequence be entitled to the gold-topped cane souvenirs always given by the Harbor Commissioners to the first ocean arrival in this port.

Dublin In Touch With Germany.

DUBLIN, April 27. — Dublin has again, after the interruption of the war, got into direct communication with Germany. The Head Line of Belfast has established a service sailing regularly between Belfast, Dublin and Hamburg.

PRINCE IN ANTIPODES.

H. R. H. Arrives Safely In New Zealand Port.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 27.—The Prince of Wales arrived here on Saturday morning on H.M.S. Renown and attended the Anzac Day services held Sunday to commemorate the landing of the Australian and New Zealand army corps at Gallipoli.

A memorial service was held in St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral in the morning. A great undenominational service was held in the afternoon in the Town Hall, when the military chaplains of the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Salvation Army churches gave addresses. The hall was decorated with laurel wreaths of immortelles and wild chrysanthemums. The Governor-General was present with the Prince and Premier Massey and the members of the Government were in attendance. A scene of poignant pathos occurred at the close of the service, when a detachment of Australian sailors entered the hall with rides reversed and stood with bowed heads while the organ played the Dead March in Saul, and the buglers sounded the Last Post.

The Prince's voyage from Portsmouth to Auckland took thirty-nine days, the record calling at six ports en route and provided a fine test of the organization, efficiency and seamanship of the great battleship. The last portion of the voyage was the most strenuous. An extra day spent in the Fiji Islands caused the Renown to leave Suva on April 22 instead of April 21 as scheduled, and it became necessary to steam twenty-three hours continuously at high speed the whole journey to New Zealand, in order to keep the engagement. The Renown on April 27 at a fresh head wind and high seas were encountered, but the battleship maintained her full speed with very little motion or vibration, taking the huge seas over the forecastle deck, the showers of spray rising to the navigation bridge.

The Prince joined with eager zest in the sports, amusements and social life on board. Among the performances he played rackets, rowed in the mechanical boat, used the medicine ball, rode on the gymnastic horse and swam in the tank, keeping himself always in perfect condition during the voyage.

His Royal Highness entertained the wardroom officers and gunroom officers at dinner in batches in his own apartments. He received invitations in return to the wardroom and gunroom when merry, noisy evenings were spent. As a naval officer the Prince understands the navy thoroughly, and in the social life among the officers becomes one of themselves.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 27. — With receipts of 1,200 cattle on sale at the Union Stock Yards quite active, the market for practically all classes of cattle opened slow and draggy, with declines reaching as low as 50c per cwt. off, due in some measure to reports of trouble and strikes reaching Illinois and Chicago.

With a light run of sheep and lambs, the market held steady, choice yearlings selling at from 19c to 20c; choice sheep at 16c to 17c; heavy, fat sheep and bucks, 14c to 16c.

There was a good demand for all classes of sheep.

With a heavy run of calves in the market, prices sold lower, with choice veal selling as low as 10c per cwt. off, due in some measure to reports of trouble and strikes reaching Illinois and Chicago.

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With a heavy run of calves in the market, prices sold lower, with choice veal selling as low as 10c per cwt. off, due in some measure to reports of trouble and strikes reaching Illinois and Chicago. The market cleaned up at the decline.

The hog market was steady at 20c f.o.b., and 20¾c fed and watered. Buyers for the big plants are quoting 19¾c f.o.b. Monday, but it is doubtful if so drastic a cut as this will be effective in view of the general strength of the market.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; slow and steady.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; active, lower. Shipping steers, $12 to $13.25; butchers, $11.50 to $12.50; yearlings, $12 to $12.50; heifers, $6 to $10.50; cows, $5 to $10.50; bulls, $6.50 to $10; stockers and feeders, $6 to $9.50; fat cows and sprays, slow, $6 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 1,620; 50 cents lower; $6 to $17.

Hogs—Receipts 20,000; 75 cents lower. Heavy, $14.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 18,000; unevenly steady to 50c lower; best wooled lambs, $20.50; bulk, $20 to $20.50; best shorn lambs, $17.50; bulk, $18 to $18.25; culls and common, $11 to $17; prime wooled one to three-year-old wethers, $17.15.

N. Y. Police Held Up.

NEW YORK, April 27. — Five masked gunmen locked seven police detectives and 14 prisoners they had captured in a raid on a card game Sunday, and, after escaping, after the detectives opened fire, one of the bandits shot and mortally wounded Herbert Hayes, a negro elevator operator. Hayes died later in a hospital. The gunmen escaped in an automobile.

Two million women are working every day in American industrial plants.

Fire destroyed the main building of the London Collegiate Institute, with a loss estimated at from $300,000 to half a million dollars.

May Abolish Privileges of Nobility.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Prussian Government has adopted the draft of a bill to abolish the privileges of the nobility. Abolition of titles such as "Royal Highness" and "Illustrious," is included in its provisions.

Arabs Wipe Out 500 French Troops.

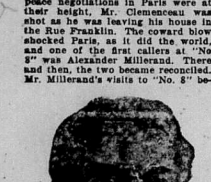
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Five hundred French troops are reported to have been wiped out in the mountains of Urfa, in the northwest part of Mesopotamia. Details are lacking.

New Premier of France

Was Once Fiery Radical

Always a Patriot First

MANY years ago, when the third republic was still in its early days, two very much in earnest young journalists were associated in "getting out" a daily paper in Paris, one as editor and the other as chief contributor. The newspaper was the "Justice," and the editor was Georges Clemenceau, while the chief contributor was Alexander Millerand, the new Premier of France. In those days they agreed very well; indeed, young Millerand was the right-hand man of Clemenceau. The editor of the "Justice," with his fiery radicalism, was a man after his own heart. Clemenceau, however, with all his radicalism, was never a Socialist, and Alexander Millerand most certainly was. Whether this was altogether the cause of "the great estrangement" it is hard to say, but the fact remains that, many years ago, the two became estranged, and, year after year, remained estranged. Even the great war never brought them together. Both patriots of the first water, they nevertheless ever maintained toward each other that perfectly polite frigidity which seems to be the special forte of the French politician. Then, one day, when the peace negotiations in Paris were at their height, Mr. Clemenceau was shot as he was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin. The coward blow shocked Paris, as it did the world, and one of the first callers at "No 8" was Alexander Millerand. There and then, the two became reconciled. Mr. Millerand's visits to "No. 8" be-



PREMIER MILLERAND.

came more and more frequent, and Mr. Clemenceau began to realize that his one-time right-hand man might be a right-hand man again.

Both men had great political careers behind them; that of Mr. Clemenceau one of the most checkered, varied, and strenuous in the history of modern France; that of Mr. Millerand, more quiet, more deliberate, but none the less filled full of solid achievement. A lawyer by profession, a journalist by choice, a Socialist by conviction, Mr. Millerand, in his early days, labored incessantly to improve the lot of the French laborer, and it was he who ultimately secured the passage of the law concerning workmen's pensions.

Mr. Millerand, however, like Mr. Clemenceau, was impatient of party restraint. He was a Socialist, ready to work for the cause of Socialism, but he had his own ideas of Socialism, and the "bourgeois ministry" was not one of them. When Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the thick of the political scandals that followed the Dreyfus scandals, appealed to Mr. Millerand to come over and help him, Mr. Millerand agreed, even though it involved a split with his Socialist colleagues. He became Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and Minister of Public Works in the Briand Cabinet which followed it. In 1912, Mr. Millerand, was Minister of War, and although he resigned the following year, the outbreak of the great war found him once more in the Rue St. Dominique. It was Mr. Millerand who issued the historic order to Gen. Galliени, Military Governor in Paris, that terrible first week of September, 1914, to defend Paris at all costs.

M. Clemenceau, no doubt, reviewed all these things, and many others, during those days when Mr. Millerand was visiting him in the Rue Franklin. Anyhow, when Mr. Jonnart resigned from the position of Commissary-General of Alsace-Lorraine last spring, the "Figaro" could think of no one better fitted to fill the place than his new-old friend, Alexander Millerand. Mr. Millerand accepted the office, filled an honorable office with great credit, and is now relinquishing it only to take up the work of a still more honorable office, that of Premier of France.

A Historic Fugitive.

Peter Himadam has surrendered after evading capture by the police for nearly fourteen years. This Indian, with his brother-in-law, Simon Gun-o-Noot, was "wanted" for the murder of Alex. McIntosh and Max Leclair near Klapiox on June 19, 1906, but the authorities never laid their hands on the elusive native. Gun-a-Noot surrendered a few months ago and was acquitted after trial in Vancouver, so that Himadam is not taking any great chances in coming in now as the evidence against his brother-in-law was admittedly stronger than against him. It is doubtful if the crown will carry the case beyond the preliminary stages.

Until he walked into Hazelton a few days ago, Peter had been out of touch with civilization since that fateful June morning, he says. He lived in the northern wilderness, supporting himself by trapping, trading his skins and furs with friendly Indians for food and clothing.

Scottish Reverence.

Lord Leverhulme has encountered the religious prejudice of the Scottish men who live on the extensive property he has purchased in the Outer Hebrides and has suffered a rebuff. He had planned to make Stornoway, on the island of Lewis, the headquarters of a huge fishing fleet that should ply the seas for 500 miles around. The project involved Sunday labor and the islanders who adhere to the strict and intense form of the Presbyterian faith, rejected it. Commenting on the incident, the periodical, Common Sense, says: "Lord Leverhulme is a man of big ideas and new ideas while the population over whom he has declared the rights of lordship are folk of old and intense ideas. Hence the inevitable collision."

Tipping Habit in England

"WHEN in doubt, tip all around,'" Irvin S. Cobb advised people traveling in Europe, after the humorist had toured that continent and learned something of the peculiarities of its inhabitants. Practically the same thing is said of England, he says, by J. V. McAree, a Canadian, in an account in the Toronto Mail and Empire, of his experiences with the tipping system in England, to which he refers, somewhat peevishly, as "an unmitigated nuisance." Few Canadians are inclined to regard tipping with any degree of enthusiasm, but after reading Mr. McAree's story, it seems that such tipping as pesters us in this happy land is only the merest shadow of the real thing. For instance, it is pointed out that in Canada the tippees are not tipt unless they have done something for the tipper, but in England, we are told, "the less they do for you the greater are their expectations, and the more bitter their indignation if they are ignored." Moreover, there are many classes of persons never tipped here, who, it appears, regularly receive tips in Britain. Thus, nobody would think of tipping the conductor on a transcontinental limited, but in England, says Mr. McAree, "you can tip anybody connected with a railway service up to the board of directors." We learn also that if you lose yourself in London and appeal to a cop it is perfectly proper to tip that officer when he has helped you discover your whereabouts. What seems to have aroused our Canadian friend more than anything else, however, is the graft connected with the English tipping system. He says:

The most unmitigated grafter of them all is the Chief Boots, as the English call him, or the Head Porter, as we would call him. All he does for you is to take your money. You arrive at a hotel, and an under-porter carries in your luggage. The head porter stands inside the door dressed like one of the Beefeaters at the Tower, and gives orders to his subordinates. When you are leaving you notify the head porter, and he sends some one to carry down the luggage. Some one else whistles for a taxi. Before you pass out you hand the head porter two or three dollars if you have been his guest for as many days and he opens the door for you. Then as the under-porter puts in your luggage you slip him half a crown. Perhaps you think that the head porter shares the proceeds of his extortion with the rest of the staff. On the contrary, the man you have given the half-crown to has probably to hand over one shilling and sixpence to his chief.

Mr. McAree devotes himself to the rest of the tip-taking fraternity in the following paragraphs, in connection therewith incidentally exploding the old theory that a Canadian tippee are profoundly thankful for even the smallest coin:

You tip the chambermaid who makes your bed and bursts inopportunely into the room, and, by the way, you never can surmise from the nature of service you require the probable sex of the hotel-servant sent to perform it. You tip the bedroom waiter or waitress, the dining-room waiter, the head waiter, the pages, the elevator boys. You also tip the boots, who in return industriously blackens your shoe-laces. When required, the boots or valet will pack your trunk or suitcase with incredible neatness and wonderful ease of effort. Your spare underwear, for instance, he will carefully button up, so that you will have to unbutton it before you can get it on again. It is he, in respect, who irons our socks when they go to the laundry and asks us if we want the laundering laundered, too. Two thousand times No! All these servants stand between you and illegal departure from the hotel. They know by a sort of instinct the time you intend to leave, and beset your path. Yet, in spite of all, a short time ago a guest got away from the Adelphia in Liverpool, accompanied by his trunk, and without settling his bill. Mr. Christy observed, he must have been a baby.

Apart from this little garrison you do not subsidize anybody else in the hotel—except, in fact, until you leave your taxi, when you give the driver a little extra. If you are going on a train you again take up the white man's burden at this point, and find a porter to find a seat for you and your luggage. This chap is very likely to expect a fee, for if he is not quite like a man and a brother he will save you from shifting wearily from one foot to another to the journey's end, should the train be crowded, as sometimes he fails, or his patrons fail in their duty, as we gathered from the remark of a lady standing in the corridor surrounded by luggage, "Had the man been truthful all would have been well."

Tip-selling through the country you can tip the charcoal-burners and other peasantry who will tip their caps and say "Thank you" for your silver. And ship you have only to talk turkey to the bedroom steward, the bathroom steward, the dining-room steward, any other roving steward who catches your eye, and the boots. The captain is understood to be immune from tips, and will steer you to your destination as certainly if you do not get up a testimonial for him. The English traveler would probably dodge some of these beneficiaries, or if not would give them what they feared and not what they hoped. He would get very little advance in their esteem. In conclusion, we can say that all this talk about tipping with its workings and halfpennies is the old bunk. If ever it was anything else it must have been about the time of the Boer War.

PLAGUES OF EGYPT.

How Moses Frightened the Stubborn Pharoah.

It is thought by modern Bible students that the famous plagues of Egypt, designed by Jehovah for the punishment of a stubborn Pharaoh, were probably distributed over a period of many years, and that the forms they took were such as corresponded to what in these days we would call natural phenomena.

One of them was a plague of frogs, which multiplied in astonishing numbers, invading houses and even getting into the ovens and kneading-troughs. Later they died, were gathered in heaps and "the land stank." The annual plague of frogs ripples Egypt, and an exceptional flood of the Nile, leaving behind many overflow ponds as the waters subside, might easily give rise to a great increase in their numbers. Under favoring conditions the little batrachians multiply at an amazing rate. And with the drying up of the overflow ponds they would inevitably perish in multitudes for lack of water.

But Pharaoh would not let the Israelites go. So the next affliction was that "all the dust of the land became lice throughout Egypt."

It is hardly to be supposed that these were "cooties." The word in the oldest manuscripts of the Scriptures might refer to any kind of biting insect. Perhaps the plague was one of sand flees, which are fearful biters and a familiar nuisance in the southern United States. They live in sandy soil, which is often literally full of them; and Egypt is a sandy country. Not long ago the Isle of Pines (south of Cuba) suffered so severely from a plague of sa d fleas that an appeal for help was addressed to the United States Bureau of Entomology.

The sand fleas having failed to convince Pharoah, the next effort made by Moses and his brother Aaron was with locusts. "And the locusts went up all over the land of Egypt. Very grievous were they. And there remained not any green thing throughout all the land."

These locusts were what we call grasshoppers. Egypt has had many eplagues of them, though probably none worse than our own farmers in the west have experienced time and again (before their great breeding grounds were wiped out by cultivation of the soil), when clouds of the insects literally darkened the sky, and not any green thing was left after a swarm had alighted.

The plague of darkness was matched in Ontario in 1881, when children were lost on their way to school and men searched for them with lanterns at midday. It was believed that the end of the world had come.

When all the waters of Egypt turned to blood it must have been rather appalling. But Gerace, in Calabria, beheld a similar phenomenon in 1883, when a fiery red cloud approached from the sea, presently covering all the heavens, and a rain of blood followed. When the rain dried, however, the matter that gave it the crimson hue was found to be volcanic dust which had been carried in the clouds and deposited by the rain drops.

The "plague of flies" continues to this day in Egypt, encouraged by insanitary methods of keeping domestic animals. As for the "murrain of beasts," it may have been an epidemic of "rinderpest," such epidemics being doubtless much more frequent in ancient times, when there was no quarantine system.

The "plague of boils," which attacked man and beast, was presumably anthrax. Moses started it by throwing a few handfuls of ashes into the air—probably a figure of speech to convey the idea of wide distribution.

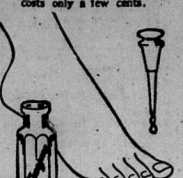
Dogs as Vocalists.

Not all dogs have a "taste" for music. Only some of them will howl responsively to a piano or other instrument. The notion that a dog howls under such circumstances because the music gives him a pain is a mistake. He probably imagines that he is singing.

The writer once had a St. Bernard that would run a block any time to sit up in front of a hand organ and sing. His favorite tune was "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood."

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

UNSOLVABLE SECRETS.

World's Thinkers Have Tried to Explain Fourth Dimension.

Among the seemingly hopeless quests that have long engaged the attention of scientists and inventors, that of discovering the secret of perpetual motion, is perhaps the best known, says Tit-Bits.

To the average man it is fairly evident that unless a machine is provided with energy, or some sort of force, it will not work. Many inventors have been from the earliest times men whose sole aim in life has been to invent a machine that, once it is started, shall run forever by its own momentum.

All kinds of undoubtedly clever contrivances have been invented with this object in view, from the curious "Concentrator" machine, in which a series of concertina-like chambers attached to a revolving sand collapse and expand in their progress through water, to the latest effort — a dynamo, which, its inventor asserted, would generate its own power continuously. Nothing more having been heard of its last experiment, it is safe to conclude that it was not a success.

Perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion ever achieved by human skill was the invention of a scientist named Strutt, whose device derived its energy from radium emanations. Radium is a wonderful fount of energy, but since this commodity is so rare and precious, it is hardly likely that it will ever be put to practical use in this way.

But if perpetual motion is one of the greatest secrets that confront scientists, that of the Fourth Dimension is hardly less profound. For ages the great thinkers and philosophers of the world have been striving to penetrate this baffling mystery.

It is by no means easy to explain the Fourth Dimension to those not readily understood by the lay mind, but it may be stated briefly this: The Fourth Dimension is supposed to be the unknown factor in the three already known, namely, length, breadth and height. And since we are all living in the midst of, and working in these three dimensions, it is difficult to come to grips with a fourth in a practical way.

An English air pilot recently recounted how, while flying in France, his machine suddenly plunged into an air pocket. He immediately lost control, and a moment or so later fell plump—into the Pacific Ocean! He tried to explain his rapid transmission from one hemisphere to the other by suggesting that in his flight he had gone in Australian eventuality. For example, if you could gain access to the Fourth Dimension and then return to our present state, you would find that your body had changed about—for instance, your right arm would be where your left now is. In the old days you would have completely changed places with your reflection in the mirror!

The bewildering problem of gravitation has exercised men's minds ever since Newton observed the fall of the apple, on which every-day happening he founded his now famous universal law. But that law does not solve the problem.

Suppose us, of course, have read Jules Verne's famous story, "From the Earth to the Moon." The yarn hinges on the fact that a body falling to earth from space attains a velocity of about seven miles per second, when passing through our atmosphere; so that if a projectile could be shot off the earth at the same—or, of course, a greater—rate, the earth's gravitation, or pulling power, would be overcome, and the projectile would go soaring away into the cold realms of space. A huge fortune awaits the man who succeeds in achieving this stupendous feat, for such an invention would revolutionise human life.

If we could neutralize gravitation, airplanes would rise to terrific heights while they would require no propulsion at all, and the Adriatic could be crossed in two hours.

All this may seem very entertaining, but too fantastic to be taken seriously. Yet, the startling fact has quite lately been revealed that gravitation can be neutralised, and in the light of certain experiments now being conducted there is no doubt that we are on the verge of the most amazing discovery of all time.

Exhibition Trains.

An exchange of exhibition trains for showing in one country the products of another is a recent tradeextension project that is attracting attention in Canada. The Canadian National Railways have arranged for the transportation of exhibits of French goods through Canada, and Canadian manufacturers will be able to secure a similar exhibition of their goods on a train that will be taken through the principal cities of France.

Manitoba.

The Province of Manitoba covers an area of 251,832 square miles, of which 175,000 square miles were added in 1912. The added territory, known as New Manitoba, contains 424 miles of railroad, 382 miles of which have been built by the Canadian Government to connect the grain fields of the northwest with the Hudson Bay.

The Lowest of Savages

Living in Tropical Lands

Found in Tierre del Fuego

TIERRA DEL FUEGO, as everybody knows, means Land of Fire. Where the fire originally came from nobody knows, for the natives have no knowledge of how to make it. They may have got it centuries ago from a volcano.

Certain it is that they take most anxious care not to lose it. In the underground dwellings (covered over with brush), which are their only habitations, there is always a fire, the embers of which are never allowed to become extinguished. Every one of their rude dugout canoes has in the middle a clay floor, on which a fire burns or smolders.

At their frequent primitive people, in case of alarm, burn signal fires on the mountain tops; and in the daytime the same fires, supplied with green wood, send up columns of smoke which, being made intermittent by smothering the column with a skin blanket at intervals, convey messages in a sort of Morse code.

This is the most ancient of all means of signaling intelligence, and since prehistoric times has been employed in many parts of the world. Modern science has devised no more effective way of attracting attention and sending news over a wide extent of country. It is thought that these signal fires may have suggested to Magellan the name Tierra del Fuego.

The natives are among the lowest of savages. They have no permanent homes, moving from one place to another as often as the local food supply is exhausted and spending much of their lives in their canoes. It is said that, when other provender is not obtainable, they eat the old women, after stifling them humanely in the smoke of their own fire.

The men do not average more than five feet in height, but are powerfully built; the women are equally muscular. They have a singularly brutal appearance, with no foreheads to speak of, their hair coming down nearly to the eyebrows. Both sexes go almost naked, a skin hung on the windward side being considered a sufficient protection even in the worst weather of that frigid latitude.

Nevertheless, they have their special accomplishments. They possess amazing skill in throwing stones, flinging them with either hand and with great force and accuracy of aim. No other people in the world equal them in marksmanship with that ancient instrument of warfare, the sling.

Their food is derived chiefly from the sea, and for the catching of fish they employ as helpers small dogs of a breed unknown anywhere else. The animals are white and wooly, with brownish spots, and remarkably intelligent. In recent years some of them have been exhibited at dog shows in this country, though the Fuegans will rarely consent to sell them.

The dogs of fishes comes near shore the dogs swim out and surround them, splashing and diving until they are driven into a net or into a creek where the water is shallow enough to permit the use of spears.

Within the last few years large areas in the interior of Tierra del Fuego have been taken up for sheep ranches. Undoubtedly the final disappearance of the natives cannot be long postponed, for the white settlers commonly shoot them at sight — a drastic method which finds some excuse in the ferocious and treacherous character of these savages.

A Naturalist's Wife.

It is proverbial that the wives of literary geniuses have been fated to undergo more than ordinary domestic ordeals with their famous yokemates. Even George's Xantippe (much and unjustly maligned woman) to Mrs. Thomas Carlyle. But the wife of a naturalist must be possessed of fortitude and poise indeed to endure the life indicated by Elizabeth Carr Agassiz with her famous husband in her biography recently published. It is a piquant mixture of letters, narrative science and history, says a reviewer. "I'm hurry to prepare for church, I ran to my cupboard for my boots," writes Mrs. Agassiz, "when I seized the tail of a good-sized snake. I called to Mr. Agassiz, who was still sound asleep, that there was a serpent in my closet. "Oh, yes," he murmured sagely, 'I brought in several in my handkerchief last night. Probably they have escaped, I wonder where the others are?'" He rose to secure the precious monsters in leisurely fashion, and expected his wife to admire their beauty when they were assembled. At another time a young bear, held in duress in the cellar, arose and broke his chain and ascended to the dining room, which the guests quitted by the opposite door, leaving the dinner to him.

A Hornet.

The small son of a well-known electrical engineer is more familiar with the appliances of modern civilization than with the handiwork of nature, and when visiting in the country unhesitatingly picked up a hornet to more closely examine its mechanism. When his father hurried out to discover the cause of the commotion which immediately broke the peace of the summer day, the little lad was ruefully sucking a thumb while tears streamed down his face. "Why, what is the trouble, son?" he was asked. "It was that bug," he managed to explain between sobs. "I think his wirin' is defective. I touched him, and he wasn't insulated at all!"

Britain's Roads.

Britain's 152,000 miles of roads are badly in need of repairs as a result of heavy transport during the war and the insignificant amount of work done to maintain them at their high standard. Many of the main arteries of London show to what an extent of disrepair roads and thoroughfares of all sorts deteriorated during the war. Some of the principal west end streets, including the Strand, are in the worst condition ever remembered. A comprehensive scheme of rehabilitation is now in progress. In ordinary years it cost $90,000,000 annually to keep the country's 152,000 miles of road in proper condition. Owing to the increased cost of labor and materials, the annual cost is now estimated at two hundred million dollars.

TO WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

This Woman's Letter Tells You How To Pass The Crisis Safely.

Lascelles, P.Q.—"During the Change of Life I felt so weak and run down I could hardly do my work. The perspiration would pour over my face so that it couldn't see what I was doing. We live on a farm, there is lots to do, but many who felt as I did would have been in bed. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it did me a world of good. I tried other remedies but I put Vegetable Compound ahead of them all, and I tell every one I know how much good it has done me."—Mrs. DUNCAN BROWN, Lascelles, Prov. Quebec.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ear, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, are indications that some should be heeded by middle-aged women, and let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carry them safely through this crisis as it did Mrs. Brown.

You are invited to write for free advice

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

HAUNTED PALACES.

Spectres Appear In Famous British Castles.

With all the after-war interest in things supernatural, the news that a "veiled spectre" has been recently seen on three separate occasions commanding the corridors of Windsor Castle never occasions surprise. But it recalls a story told by a young officer, Carr Glyn of the Grenadier Guards, some twenty years ago, says London Answers and goes on.

Mr. Glyn was reading a book in the castle library when, glancing up, he saw the black veiled figure of a woman walk past him and disappear in the inner library. As she did not return, he followed her, but found to his amazement, that she had completely vanished, although there was no means of exit from the inner room.

When he told his uncanny story the following morning it created consternation in the palace, especially when it was discovered that three centuries ago the room had had an exit at the very place through which the black lady had passed. It was generally believed that the mysterious figure must have been that of Queen Elizabeth herself, of whose midnight appearances in her old haunts in the castle many stories are told.

But Queen Bess is only one of the several royal spectres said to haunt the palaces of France. Marie de Mazarin, one of the merry monarch's many favorites, has been seen more than once in the rooms and corridors of St. James' Palace, which is also said to be a favorite haunt of Nelly Gwyn of the saucy smile, while Mary Isabella Rivers, of that termagant beauty, the Duchess of Cleveland.

Hampton Court Palace, too, has the reputation of being visited by the shades of several great people who have once "walked in splendor" within its historic walls. Strange tales are told of spectral figures which banish when accosted; of mysterious noises, the uncanny opening of doors without visible agency, and of sounds of merriment and of snatches of song sweeping from empty rooms.

But the most affrighting vision of all is that of a white-robed figure running down a corridor, with hair flying behind her, and disappearing into the chapel. This startling apparition is said to be that of the unhappy Catherine Howard, the second Queen whom Henry VIII. sent to the executioner's block and who, so long after her tragic death, repeats, as penitent for her troubled existence when, escaping from her guards, she rushed into the chapel to beg for her life from a tyrannous lord, who was praying there.

Catherine of Aragon is also said to haunt the palace of Hampton, many a time, clothed in black, and lighted taper in her hand, walking up a certain staircase and disappearing through the beautiful archway known as Queen's Gate.

On the night before the death of Frederick III, father of the ex-kaiser, a sentry declared that he had seen the figure of an old woman, bowed with age and carrying a lantern in her hand; and his story would certainly have been scoffed at as the creation of a disordered brain but on a similar figure been seen on former occasions, notably on the death of the Emperor William I. This grotesque old lady, whose visits bode so little good to the house of Hohenzollern, is disrespectfully spoken of as "The Sweeper."

Spectres in white or even in black are perhaps intelligible, but what are we to think of the "Red Lady," who is said to haunt the Tullieres and to have been seen by no less famous persons than Catherine de Medici and the great Napoleon, the latter of whom is said to have held a long conversation with him on the eve of his ill-fated Russian campaign.

During the night before the late Empress of Austria was so treacherously assassinated, a sentry on guard in the castle of Schönbrunn was frightened "out of his wits" by the spectacle of a beautiful woman, robed in white and wearing a long flowing white veil, walking along the corridor where he was on duty. Thrice he challenged the apparition, and had started in pursuit of her, when she vanished as suddenly and mysteriously as she had appeared.

This was by no means the first appearance of the "lady in white," for she was seen as long ago as 1867, just before the tragic death of Maximilian, the ill-fated archduke, who was made Emperor of Mexico; again, in 1889, on the very night when Rudolf, heir to the Austrian throne, was so strangely done to death in the forest of Myerling; and on other occasions when a member of the imperial family has died.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

The Napanee Express

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Wilson's Hardware Store

— See —

Who's Here !

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

Paint for Protection

Its the safest insurance policy against decay, and is cheaper than lumber and labor.

Martin-Senour Paint

100% Pure.

A Paint for Every Purpose

guaranteed satisfactory, or money refunded.

SPRUCE UP. PAINT UP.

Headquarters for Poultry

Baby Chicks by the hundreds—come and see.

Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Cockerels, etc.

Steel and Wooden Wheel Wagons, Plows, Shares, and repair parts for all kinds of plows.

Auto curtain lights and trimmings repaired while you wait.

Buggy tops repaired.

We want a small quantity of oak and hardwood lumber.

Also your fat hens and poultry.

Shop : 2 blocks south of Post Office.

'Phone. 22-c

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery store, Napanee
6-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential 19

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

For Spring Weather

A good pair of Shoes are very necessary in spring.

Perhaps a new sole or a little neat patching may make old boots servicable.

Bring them to us. We guarantee our workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shoe, or F. S. Scott's residence.

On Account of Early Buying

I am able to sell

Field and Garden Seeds

at much below present cost for a short time. PLACE— First flat above the Fair Grocery.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

10.00—Reception Service.
10.30—Quarterly Fellowship Meeting.
11.15—Sacramental Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—Annual meeting of the Epworth League.
Tuesday, 8.00—Meeting of Quarterly Board.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and praise.

Calf Meal.

International Stock Food Co's Grofast Calf Meal, Molasses Cream Meal for calves at Davy & Allison's Hardware Store.

NOTICE ?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Root, representative (Official) D. S. C. R., Napanee District. Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our black tea. Try our Coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. Phone 236. G. W. Boyes, John st

Richmond Farmers

will ship Hogs and Cattle on MONDAY NEXT. Bring your Hogs and Cattle and get the highest price paid.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

To the Editor of The Express, and general Public :

The loss of my buildings and contents by fire, April the 26th, insured by D. L. Greene, in the Economical Fire Insurance Co., Kitchener, Ont., was on the 28th inst. satisfactorily settled by their adjuster in less than an hour from his arrival on the ground.

Yours respectfully,
S. CASEY DENISON.

Gave them a Send-Off.

A large number of citizens gathered at the Bank Hall, Newburgh, to give a send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Ryan. Reeve Adams gave the introductory address, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were called to the front and G. A. Aylesworth read an address, while Mrs. Adams handed over a purse containing a substantial amount of money. Rev. Mr. Cooke, E. Gandier, Jas. Wilson, Strathcona, and others, gave addresses, to all of which Mr. and Mrs. Ryan responded in suitable terms. Songs and music interspersed the speeches. After this refreshments were served, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Jack Spoill's Medicinal Creed.

I believe that in the vegetable world only, are found certain ingredients necessary to continuous good health. That ordinarily we do not eat enough vegetables to supply these in their proper proportion. That these ingredients are found in excess in certain plants and are then called "medicine herbs. That in Gallagher's Blood Purifier, products of vegetation are so compounded as to supply to the blood the proper elements to put the stomach, liver and bowels in a healthy state, and in their Kidney Remedy, what is required to cause the kidneys to act in a healthy manner. I believe one should take his own friend, Jack Spoill, Advertising Manager for the Gallagher Remedy Co. These preparations are thoroughly up-to-date and consequently can only be obtained at Knight's up-to-date pharmacy, Napanee.

Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store. "If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak."

Petty Thieves.

During the past few months there has been considerable petty thieving going on in the nearby surrounding country. Mr. Percy Madden, who resides a short distance down the York road, has good cause to complain by reason of visits from sneak thieves, his hen house having been visited on three different occasions within the past few months. On December 9th last, eight prowlers relieved him of seven pullets, one rooster, and a bag of shelled corn to feed them ; on February 11th they made another visit and secured ten pullets ; and on April 19th they favored his hen roost with a third call and made off with eleven pullets and a rooster, making a total of twenty-eight pullets and two roosters stolen.

One night last week Mr. Wm. Finkle, resident of North Fredericksburgh, just south of the town, was unfortunate enough to lose six hens by the same method. Mr. Finkle had them in crates ready for removal the next day, but the thieves saved him the trouble.

On Monday night last Mr. Silas Smith, Belleville road, lost seventeen hens, and Mr. Wm. Milling, a neighbor, is minus a five weeks old pig.

On Tuesday Messrs. Harvey Schryver and Bert Evans, Napanee, were arrested charged with chicken stealing, and remanded until May 4th. Schryver is out on bail.

THOMPSON BROS. specialize in Teas and Coffee. Try them. Market Square Grocery.

GLYCERINE MIXTURE SURPRISES NAPANEE

The quick action of simple glycerine, buckthorn bark, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, is surprising. One spoonful relieves ANY CASE gas on stomach or sour stomach. Adler-i-ka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and removes all foul accumulated matter which poisoned stomach. Often CURES constipation. Prevents appendicitis. One lady reports she has no more pain in back of head or gas on stomach since using Adler-i-ka. Wallade's Drug Store.

Royal Purple Calf Meal is unexcelled. Get it at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Individual Custom Tailoring

That is CORRECT in STYLE and FIT.

Cut from the fabric you choose and skillfully made.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

11.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Bible Study.

Bowling.

All interested in bowling are asked to meet at the Curling Rink on Monday, May 3rd, at 7.30 p.m.

21-b

Onion Seed.

Yellow Danvers, Red Weatherfield, and other varities. Large stock ; good quality ; low price.

FRANK H. PERRY.

18-d

Notice !

Have you tried Rose Brand Oleo Margarine or Rose Brand Lard, or the Rose Brand Breakfast Bacon ; it is the best in the market, it has no equal. H. W. KELLY keeps it.

For Tea

Send to H. W. KELLY'S grocery and get a pound of his fancy biscuits ; they are cheaper than making a cake when sugar is 20c. per lb. He has fifty different kinds to choose from.

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship Hogs and Calves on Saturday, May 1st, and will pay $20.00 per cwt. for select hogs weighing 150 lbs. or over, $3.00 off for sows. 8c. to 16c. for good Veal Calves.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

'Phone 47.

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship hogs and calves on Monday, May 3rd, and pay from 13c. to 17c. lb. for good calves. Will pay highest price for your hogs. Bring in your hogs and calves on Monday and get what they are worth.

FRED WILSON.

Telephone 226.

Baseball.

The town baseball league got away to a flying start this week. Games were played on Monday and Wednesday, both of which went to the N. C. team. Good crowds attended both games which were limited to five innings each on account of the late starts. The scores were as follows :

Monday, April 26th—

		R.	H.	E.
Gibbard's	—0 2 2 2 0	6	10	2
N. C. I.	—1 2 3 x	7	8	2

Batteries : O. Pybus and Johnston ; Dunbar and Costigan.

Umpire : H. Huffman.

Wednesday, April 28th—

		R.	H.	E.
N. C. I.	—2 0 2 0 0	4	6	1
Bees	—1 0 2 0 0	3	6	1

Batteries : Halpenny and Gosnan ; E. Loucks and Scrimshaw.

Umpire : Johnston.

To-night Gibbard's will play the Bees, and another good game is expected.

Renie's garden seeds in packages at Davy & Alison's Hardware Store.

$5,000.00 Fire Loss.

Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, fire destroyed several buildings belonging to Mr. Casey Denison, adjacent to his store, which will entail a loss of about $5,000.00, with insurance of only $1,100.00. The buildings destroyed were used as storehouses, and one large building as an ice house. These buildings contained large quantities of hay, straw, salt, etc., which were a total loss. The heat from the burning buildings was intense, and the surroundings dwellings, barns, and Mr. Denison's store, had to be carefully watched by the firemen to prevent their catching on fire. Mr. Denison hopes by immediately putting a new roof on his ice house and covering the ice with straw to save at least one half of the ice originally stored. A small frame barn owned by a neighbor, Mrs. McKim, was also partially destroyed. How the fire started is not exactly known, but it is thought it was caused by small boys smoking in one of the buildings. The fire was burning fiercely before it was discovered.

Make your old HAT look like NEW—use Hal-Brite, all the newest shades at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

The pastor will preach at both services, 10.30 a.m., and 7 p.m.

The Quarterly Fellowship Meeting at 9.45 a.m., and public reception of members at close of morning service.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service.

Sunday Schol and Men's Bible Class after morning service.

Prof. Baird, organist and choir master.

Organ recital 6.30 Sunday evening.

WEALTH OF WOOL SALES.

Australia and New Zealand Now Want Share of Profits.

It is estimated by some woollen spinners that the British Government made £60,000,000 from the sales of Australian wool last year and thus far in 1920. Replying to charges that both the Government and the Yorkshire spinners had made excessive profits, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, chairman of the Wool Council of the Ministry of Munitions, told a representative of the London Standard that it was true the Government was reselling merino and cross-bred wool from Australia and New Zealand at a price "very much highest" than the basic price at which it was purchased.

"It was clearly understood," he said, "that when wool was no longer needed for military purposes it should be sold at market rates, and the dominions should receive on their share of the profit. Australia and New Zealand are clearly entitled to this.

"The rise in wool is confined to the more expensive qualities, merino and fine cross-bred. Medium and low cross-bred wools are about the same price as in 1916, calculated in British currency, but calculated in the United States, Dutch and Scandinavian currency the prices for such classes of wool are considerably cheaper than they were during the war, and about the same as they were six years ago.

"There has been a great rise in the finer classes of wool, which are now being consumed more rapidly than they are grown, and a great rise in price was natural and almost inevitable."

Yorkshire spinners say that they simply could not help making profits. "A spinner has nothing to do these days but sit still," said one, "and money rains in his lap."

A trade correspondent of the London Times asserts that prices have been rushed up by the demand from the continent. The bulk of the woollen cloth and a large proportion of the worsted, it is stated, is going to Germany through the three Scandinavian countries.

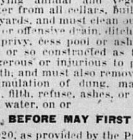
Paid for Conversation.

Some of the unconventional "professions" which have developed in after-war England include the man who guarantees to be able to furnish an afternoon or evening's pleasant conversation at a moderate fee. Another ex-officer, who says he became an efficient letter writer while in the trenches in Flanders, will write breezy letters to interesting people for "so much per." Owing to the ravages of the war on old-established fortunes, scores of highly placed women are trying to obtain jobs as chaperons or companions to women and girls who have to travel. Others are willing to share in the management of large houses for a nominal wage. Thousands of girls, some of them of title, are applying for jobs as cinema actresses.

Some Futurist!

Grandfather (to aspiring artist, who flatters himself on the modernity of his outlook)—I have no wish to depress you, my boy, but I must say your grandmother used to knit better pictures than that!

Screen doors and windows at Davy & Alison's Hardware Store.



PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ALL HOUSEHOLDERS and OTHER PERSONS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

BEFORE MAY FIRST

1920, as provided by the Public Health Act.

NOTICE is also hereby given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee, that on and after said May 1st, all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered to be vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a PENALTY of not less than $5.00 nor more than $50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to R. A. BEARD, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. H. COWAN, M. D.,
Medical Officer of Health
W. A. GRANGE,
Sec. Local Board of Health.

Dated at Napanee, April 20, 1920.

Sunset dye—all colors, at WALLACE'S.

Korea

COUNT Terauchi, late Governor-General of Korea, said—"Though the Salvation Army has extended its activities to Korea in comparatively recent days, it has already achieved creditable success—a fact that I regard with satisfaction for the sake of humanity."

THEIR work has had wonderful results. It has brought Christ to, and regenerated large numbers of men and women.

THERE are 102 Corps and Outposts.

THEY have been at work in Korea since 1908.

The Salvation Army-----

308 Citadels and Institutions in this Territory.

—use them !

SEED OATS

Banner Oats from Prince Edwrad Island, Government Inspected.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

19-tf

DO YOUR OWN GRAINING

Ask us to show you how easily and satisfactorily you can do it with Campbell's graining surface in the light, dark or golden oak. WALLACE'S agents for Campbell's, the original varnish stain.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat. ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. Osborne.

WONDERLAND

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Goldwyn presents Tom Moore at his best in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

Also James J. Corbett in "THE MIDNIGHT MAN."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Constance Talmadge in "ROMANCE AND ARABELLA," the biggest Constance Talmadge hit yet.

Also "LIGHTING BRYCE."

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Special Feature, and Pearl White in "THE BLACK SECRET."

Children 6c. every night, but Saturday.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming

Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee

Phone —Office 30, Residence 145.

Notice to Camera Owners

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Expert work guaranteed I am not an amateur. No need of sending your work out of town when you can have it done better and more promptly here. Regular prices. Use our films for good results. Cameras for sale. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive every attention. Office on John street, next door to Shepherd's grocery.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman

To protect your furs use Red Cedar Flakes—decidedly better and not so offensive as moth balls. 25c. package at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

ALL THOSE ABOUT TO

BUILD HOMES, BARNS OR OTHER BUILDINGS

should see us and get COMPLETE ESTIMATES on all the material they require for the work.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS Prepared.

We supply

CEMENT, LUMBER, SHINGLES, ROLL FELT, GALVANIZED IRON, AND OTHER ROOFINGS

Mixed cars shipped of all you need in your building.

Goods Right ! Prices Right ! Service Right !

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

WANTED !

Dry Maple and Basswood

one inch or plank.

Green Elm, Oak and other Hard Woods.

W. D. MIDMER, - Napanee.

19-b

Double Acting—
Doubly Saving

EGG-O Baking Powder

Sold Everywhere

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

37

Market Square Store News

We are Showing Exceptional Values in Up-to-Date Stock of

Ladies' High-Grade Waists

The new Overblouse in Georgette and Voile in the Famous Knox Waists.

We invite you to compare quality and prices.

Furs Re-Modelled.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Next door to Allen's.

11-6-m

STRAND THEATRE !

House of First-Class Photo Plays

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 30th, MAY 1st

The Big Super Special, starring Dorothy Gish, "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

Orchestra on both evenings.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 3rd and 4th

Mary Pickford, in a 5-reel Drama, "JOHANNA ENLISTS."

Also Comedy and News.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, MAY 5th and 6th

Artcraft Pictures present Enid Bennett in "PARTNERS THREE."

Also 6th episode of "TERROR OF THE RANGE."

Don't miss the new Vitagraph Serial starting May 19th and 20th, "PERILS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN," featuring Antonio Moreno and Carol Halloway. (2 episodes) 4 reels at once.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, Proprietor

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y,.
Napanee Ont.

Do not neglect to call and see our big display of

Bracelet Watches

We have beauties, all good grades, as we carry no cheap ones, so our name will carry a guarantee of Good Quality.

Watches from $17.00 Upwards.

Marriage Licenses.
Wedding Rings.
—at—

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Woodhouse's celebrated poultry invigorator, animal invigorator, and louse powder, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

Ontario Business College, Limited.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
(52nd Year)

Famed throughout Canada, the United States, the West Indies and in South America for its thorough business training and the success of its thousands of graduates. The College uses the Carnes standard commercial text-books by J. W. Johnson, F.C.A.
Write for the free descriptive catalogue.
I. L. MOORE, Principal.
42-13t

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing
Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at
THE COCKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.
ENLARGING COPYING

NEW GARAGE!

Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars
Independent of any special car.
Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.
DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.
Your patronage solicited.
J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.
Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

ICE
I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.
S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—Bridge Sreet, east.

BUY YOUR BUTTER WRAPPERS AT THIS OFFICE

For lice on cattle use the "New Electric Louse Powder"—safe to use and two applications a week apart do the work. 40c lb. at WALLACE'S.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

What Is Jbess Ministers' Fate?

PICTURE a bunch of cheerless Cabinet Ministers stranded on the beach, the tide of popular favor having receded over the horizon, leaving them high but not dry, with their clothes stolen and a chill wind whistling unkindly round their shivering bodies and flapping with mournful cracks through their political bathing suits. A sad scene, and heartrending too, were it not for the knowledge that most of them are secure in the possession of a private stock of most excellent B.V.D.'s.

What, though, does happen Cabinet Ministers when they lose their jobs? Have the recent Conservative rulers at Queen's Park joined the ranks of the unemployed? Are their eager eyes scanning nightly the help wanted columns in an anxious search for something to tide them over till the spring comes and work opens up? Waste not your pity in advance. They are all well fixed, or have hopes.

Take Sir William Hearst, for instance, their leader. He can't really complain. His time has come and such to consider himself king-pin of Ontario but he had not to wear out his own pine leather or work on the advertise: "Wanted by ex-Premier suitable employment. Good appearance and agreeable manners. Knowledge of law. Big connection. Willing to consider himself the servant of the people and work up. Wages to suit." No, the chaps of the Conservers had hardly died away before Sir William found himself appointed a member of the International National Waterways Commission with a salary of $6,000 a year. It's a big drop from $12,000, but there is a lot of dignity in being a member of the I. N. W. C. and it is better than moving the family to the Soo and starting that law practice there again.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, was in a way the luckiest of the bunch. All his clothes were not stolen though there was little left but the shirt and socks. Still it was enough to make him leader of the party, and there is not much money in it—apparently, though there are hopes, in spite of heartless U. F. O. threats, if Mr. Ferguson becomes the officially recognized leader of the Opposition. Still Mr. Ferguson has no need to worry. He has a good law practice in Kemptville and another in Toronto.

But what about the masterful McGarry of the big physique, the naughty hitter, erstwhile Provincial Treasurer? Surely he is not going to bury his brains and his brawn. Surely the clever tongue of him is not doomed once more to beguile the Renfrew Board of Education or twist itself in petty pleading in a low court solicitor. By no means! It is whispered that McGarry has big financial interests and that his capable handling of the provincial moneys, combined with his legal knowledge, has qualified him to set up as an expert financial adviser to big business.

And I. B. Lucas, the Attorney-General, another lawyer, what of him? Will he go back to his old task of helping settle disputes about rail fences between Markdale and Owen Sound? Of course, he might once again become a law partner of Hon. W. E. Raney, but two men of Attorney-General's rank is the one firm might make it top heavy. So he still practices law at Markdale and he still stays on the Hydro Commission. But I said he was settling the latter; and it is again whispered that Mr. Lucas, who "keeps his ear to the ground," has heard that there will be a shortage of houses and that he intends to help supply the demand by the erection of choice homes to suit select purchasers.

Hon. W. D. McPherson and Hon. Rev. Dr. Cody won't have much trouble finding jobs for them. Both know exactly where they had laid them. And they hadn't left them very long. From the Provincial Secretaryship to his old seat in his Toronto law office is for Mr. McPherson as smooth and frictionless as a duck taking the water, and Dr. Cody simply steps down from the education rostrum and up into the pulpit of St. Paul's.

Hon. Finlay Macdiarmid, ex-Minister of Public Works, and Hon. George S. Henry, ex-Minister of Agriculture, may also be left out in the cold. They have turned their backs on the city and for them it is back to the land. They will sit in the quiet country and hurry out to watch the grass growing, and when the evening falls they will sit in the quiet country and philosophize on the hard lot of some of their fellow-farmers now sitting in the seats of the mighty in Queen's Park. But, both Macdiarmid and Henry are farmers in a big way, the former at Rodney, the latter at Todmorden. Money has credited with being the richest man in the late Legislature. But, with a 300-acre farm and half a million dollars, He is also president of the Farmers' Dairy Co. Neither need worry.

There only remains Hon. R. F. Preston. He had no portfolio in the late Government so he had none to lose when the crash came. Thus he has merely gone back quietly to his medical practice at Carleton Place and continues to keep an eye on his investments.

There is an over growing list of Federal Ministers leaving their jobs, but there is little need for worry on their account. Sir Thomas White gave up the Ministry of Finance to become adviser to great financial concerns. His income now must exceed by many times his $7,000 a year as Minister. Hon. F. B. Carvell became chairman of the Dominion Railway Board at $10,000 a year. Hon. T. A. Crerar works enough at his desk to draw $15,000 a year as president of the United Grain Growers. —Toronto Star Weekly.

Your system requires sugar and you require a system to get it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Treat your seed grain for Smut Formildehyde, guaranteed full strength and directions for using at WALLACE'S. Bring your bottle

Colorite for straw hats, at DAVY & ALLISON'S Hardware Store.

BROWN WAS GOING DOWN HILL

About to Quit Work But Takes Tanlac and Feels Fine Now.

"I told my wife one day that if I didn't mind something pretty soon that would help me I would have to quit work," said Bertram Brown, familiarly known to his friends as "Bert", who is employed by the Piercey Supply Company and resides at 46 Maynard St., Halifax N. S., while describing his condition before taking Tanlac. Continuing he said:

"For the past two years I suffered from the worst sort of stomach trouble, and finally became so weak and fell so tired all the time I could hardly get about. I had no apetite to speak of and could not eat the least thing without simply forcing it down, and for a long time I could not even do this at breakfast and would go for weeks without eating a single mouthful in the morning, for I knew if I did I would suffer from it all day long. What little I did manage to eat would sour and ferment and I would bloat terribly and my heart would palpitate dreadfully. I also had such cramping pains they would almost drive me double and such a burning sensation that it felt like there was a coal of fire in my stomach. I would have such severe attacks of heartburn they would nearly drive me wild, and would have blinding headaches and would sometimes become so dizzy I would just have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. I was extremely nervous and could get but little sleep, I would roll and toss from one side of the bed to the other all night long and would get up in the morning completely tired out. I also suffered from constipation and was simply in a bad fix every way, and for two months before I started taking Tanlac there was hardly a minute when I was free from pain and I was so weak I could hardly stand on my feet.

"One day I was talking to a friend of mine and telling him how bad I felt, when he told me how much good Tanlac had done him and advised me to go right down to the drug store and get a bottle, as he felt sure it would do me good also. Well, I took his advice, and I hadn't taken but a few doses when I could notice it was helping me. I have taken six bottles altogether and I am entirely over my stomach trouble. I have a fine appetite and never suffer any bad after effects from anything I eat. My nerves are in such good condition I sleep as sound as a log all night long and always get up feeling greatly refreshed. I am regaining my lost weight and strength and my work is a pleasure to me. I have not had a headache since I began on Tanlac and never become dizzy and I think Tanlac is the greatest medicine ever put up. I am in Canada and I am always recommending it whenever I get an opportunity."

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Yarrville by S. JACKSON.—(advt)

A Strange Problem.

An English mummy, to which the name of "Old Jimmy" has been irreverently given, is bothering the Rev. Dr. Saunders Lloyd, rector, and the wardens and vestrymen of the ancient City Church of St. James, behind the Mansion House Station. They have been on their hands and get no trace of its origin or age, and they wish to dispose of it.

It first came to the attention of the church authorities in 1866, when the great fire of London, whose ruins covered 396 acres, consumed the old church and its overlooking vaults about that time the mummy was taken upstairs to be shown to the curious, and it was overlooked when the vaults were resealed. A special box was made for it, and it lay in a dark corner of the church for generations, occasionally it was shown to special visitors, members of the royal family among them.

Now the church authorities feel that it is entitled to decent burial and they have no place to put it. In any case, they hope to get rid of it, as it has given the old church an uncanny reputation.

Commerce In the Antarctic.

Events moved forward the other day toward the commercial exploitation of the Antarctic when representatives of the British Ministry of the Air, the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and the Royal Society met at the Mansion House at invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to discuss the plans for the British Imperial Antarctic Expedition which will leave England early next summer. J. L. Cope, who will lead the expedition, outlined its scientific and purposes, and how he hoped to do well have been impressed by the way in which such modern inventions as wireless communication and successful aviation come in to help, and make possible the commercial development of what has so long been considered a hopelessly remote region. The commercial development is the purpose of the expedition. It will determine the position and extent of mineral and other deposits of economic value, gather data concerning the localities and migrations of whales with a view to creating a new whaling industry, investigate meteorological and magnetic conditions in the Ross Sea and at Cape Ann (Enderby Land) in connection with their influence on Australasia and South Africa, and circumnavigate the Antarctic continent. The total cost of the expedition, says the Times Trade Supplement, is estimated at about £150,000; and it is probable that an attempt will be made to fly to the pole. The significant thing, however, is that the pole is not the important objective of the expedition, and that the motive of exploration to add to human knowledge has here been superseded by that of opening up the Antarctic to commerce and industry.

You can pay a lot more for a good paint, but you'll find none to equal "B. & H." English White, at $1.85 per quart. It has a beautiful gloss and won't turn yellow —sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for the world famous "B. & H." English paints.

Oysters! Oysters! get the best oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S.

A Canadian Humorist

GEORGE T. LANIGAN, one of the most brilliant writers that Canada has given to the world, was born at St. Charles, near Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, on December 10, 1845. He died in Philadelphia, while on the staff of the Record, on February 5, 1886. In Montreal he attended the High School, where he became the favorite pupil and lifelong friend of George Murray, the famous classical teacher and poet. At about sixteen Lanigan took up lithography, soon acquiring uncommon speed and accuracy, and forming a friendly rivalry with Thomas Alva Edison, he perfected a handwriting as legible as print. During the Fenian raid on Canada, in 1866, he sent important despatches to New York journals. In 1867 he established in Montreal, with Robert Graham and other friends, the Free Lance, a satirical weekly paper largely devoted to its assaults upon the City Hall. From that little paper grew the Star, of which Lanigan was the first editor, contributing a serial story, never reprinted. In 1870 Lanigan removed to the United States; in 1871 he was on Chicago on the fateful night of its great fire. Without a moment's delay he sped to South Chicago, took hold of the wire at a local office, and telegraphed the New York World a story such as appeared in no other newspaper of New York. Much of his racier work was published in its pages, including his famous Fables. These Fables, with pictures by F. C. Church, were issued as a booklet in 1878. A few days afterwards the World office was burned down, with almost the whole edition of that booklet. This accounts for its rarity: a decent copy easily commands ten dollars.

In person Lanigan was short, and in his later years inclined to stoutness, with a light fluffy beard. He was always the life and soul of every social gathering of his friends. To this day, both north and south of the Canadian frontier, his taking-off at but forty years is deeply mourned. He had barely begun to develop his rare gifts of wit and fun, satire and pathos. Two of his brothers survive: William B. Lanigan of Winnipeg, and F. R. Lanigan of Montreal.

Here is one of his "Fables Out of the World":

KIND-HEARTED SHE-ELEPHANT.

A kind-hearted she-elephant, while walking through the Jungle where the Spicy Breezes blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle, heedlessly set foot upon a partridge, which she crushed to death within a few inches of the nest containing eight callow brood. "Poor little things," said the generous mammoth, "I have been a mother myself and my affections shall atone for the consequences of my neglect." So saying she sat down upon the orphaned birds.

Moral.—The above teaches us what Home is Without a Mother; also, that it is not every person who should be entrusted with the care of an orphan asylum.

But Lanigan's most famous achievement, and one which seems to be permanently enshrined among the world's finest gems of parody, was his Threnody for the Akkoond of Swat. One day he found that the only news item on his desk was that the Akkoond of Swat had said farewell to earth. Seizing his pen, Lanigan dashed off a few verses which soon were reprinted the world over:

A THRENODY.

What what, what,
What's the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Bad news,
Comes in the cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea and the Med-
iterranean—he's dead,
The Akkoond's dead!

For the Akkoond I mourn,
Who wouldn't?
He strove to disregard the message
stern,
But he Ahkoodn't.
Dead, dead, dead;
(Sorrow dwells)
Swats wha hae wi' Ahkoond bled,
Swats whom he hath often led
Onward to early bed,
Or to victory,
As the case might be.
Sorrow Swats!

Tears shed,
Tears like water,
Your great Ahkoond is dead!
That Swats the matter!
Mourn, city of Swat,
Your great Ahkoond is not,
But laid 'mid worms to rot.
His mortal part alone, his soul was
called
(Because he was a good Ah-
kooned)
Up to the bosom of Mahound,

Though earthly walls his frame surround
(Forever hallowed be the ground)
And skeptics shall be howly mound
And say "He's now of no Ahkoond!"
His soul is in the skies—
The azure skies that bend above his
lovely
Metropolis of Swat.
He sees with larger, other eyes,
Athwart all earthly mysteries,
He knows what's Swat.

Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With a noise of mourning and
lamentation!
Let Swat bury the great Ahkoond
With the noise of the mourning of
the
Swatish nation!

Fallen is at length
Its tower of strength,
Its sun is dimmer ere it had noened,
Dead lies the great Ahkoond,
The great Ahkoond of Swat
Is not!

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Canadian National Railways

Chinese Are Very Thrifty

NUMEROUS things which are not worthy of consideration by peoples of other nations are being turned into good use by the people of China, and the ingeniousness in utilizing things of no value whatsoever is shown by scavengers who collect peachstones in the street. Children and women are to be seen in the markets picking up and treasuring the peachstones. In the months of May, June and July the women and children of the poorer class appear in groups carrying baskets home when filled.

These peachstones have several uses. Broken into pieces and dried in the sun they will furnish good fuel. But the kernel, which has a good market value, is being sold to the native druggists for making medicine. Another profitable use of the peachstones is by selling to native artists or engravers, who carve them in different forms of animals. Some of the large stones, however, if round enough, are carved into finger rings, which cost between 20 and 30 cents each. Out of one full basket of peachstones 10 to 15 can be selected suitable for engravers and they will be sold at a cent each, thus turning waste material into a good profit.

During the season one may see in the interior of South China the hut-yards of poor people full of peachstones drying in the sun. After having cleaned them groups of small girls and boys pick out the big stones. The smaller ones are broken up and used for fuel when the kernel has been taken out. Sometimes the kernels are sold to chemists or druggists; they are preserved in bottles and used as a good cough medicine after the kernels are turned into white powder. In many small villages this white powder is a very popular, convenient and cheap medicine for the poor people as a remedy for cough.

Another waste material put to use by Chinese in different towns of each province are oyster shells. They are in great demand for the manufacture of Chinese lime. One picul of such shells (about 133 pounds) cost approximately 60 or 80 cents. In many towns where there are many Chinese restaurants one will see scavengers packing shells of this kind into baskets. Cases in the front corner of Chinese houses in villages, especially those near coast cities big heaps of these are always seen. They are put there by scavengers as refuse boxes.

When full, they will pick out fish shells and even broken pottery-ware, for everything has a market value in China. The broken bowls and cracked pottery-ware is broken into small particles and afterward sold to masons for making foundation of strong walls after being mixed with cement. Many pretty houses in big seaports such as Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, etc., have the walls made of broken pottery-ware mixed with cement. One hundred catties cost about 50 cents, which means the upkeep for two days of a poor family. In big towns there are hundreds of such scavengers who make a living upon the collections of the waste materials.

Another interesting collection of waste material in Shanghai alone has brought not a small amount of money to many poor children and women, and this is the collection of cigarette ends. After filling a tin of about two inches in diameter and four inches deep it is brought to a foreign or native tobacco factory which will buy it for five or ten cents. The tobacco factory will remanufacture it into cigarettes and thus make a good profit out of the material, which it buys at a cheap price.

So far as the frugality of the Chinese is concerned nothing is wasted in China and even the dirt of the street costs money when it is carried to a farmyard where farmers will buy it and turn it into fertilizer. Prices of dirt vary in their kinds and the ash of burning wood from a cooking stove of a Chinese family has a good value. It brings a good amount of tea money to the house-boy of a big Chinese family who sells it to gardeners for fertilizing flower plants. The peculiar city is heard the house-boy seems to understand that an ash-buyer has come; immediately a big quantity of kitchen dirt and stove ash, which he has stored up is brought to the buyer. Thirty pounds of the waste material of this kind cost about 10 to 15 cents.

During the last few years the demand of waste foreign magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, etc., has been exceedingly great among the hawkers who buy different kinds of waste foreign magazines nearly at one-third of what they cost originally. Their use probably is to make soles for sandals for the poorer class of Chinese to wear in place of shoes in good weather. If the waste magazines contain some war pictures they will be applied to better use than making of sandal-soles. These people are too poor to get themselves educated and they do not know how to read and write and the best way for them to get some knowledge of the world affairs seems to be through the medium of the pictures in some foreign magazines. Many scavengers buy such things from the house-boy of some foreign residents.

The Lesser Evil.

A popular musical comedy star was taken under protection in a New England village last year, and good-naturedly agreed to participate in an "entertainment" to be held at the Town Hall for the benefit of local charities. She procured from New York one of the posters that best last winter's show, and a feeling poster showing herself in that same costume. Soon after the poster was on display a committee of ladies waited upon the committee of gentlemen who were engineering the entertainment and protested against the chic costume of the poster, which was, in fact, that of the conventional "prima" and in no way shocking, with a touch of pleasing display of silk-encased limbs.

"Let's send for Miss de Laney and see if we can't fix it up," a committeeman suggested, and this was done.

Now, besides being good-hearted, Miss de Laney is ingenuous and rather thought that the costume would be quite suitable for her to appear in for some numbers of times in New York could do for one appearance in Hicksville.

"There is no use talking," she announced with decision, "I'll appear in that costume or nothing."

There was a moment of horrified silence, then quick whispering among the lady delegation and a moment later their protest against the proposed costume was withdrawn.

Flogging Burglars.

Ancient British law has been revived by London judges in dealing with burglars and petty criminals. Lashes on the bare back with the rats-o'-nine tails used to be a favorite sentence, but in modern times it has practically been abandoned. Alarmed at the rapid spread of crime, however, Justice Horridge revived the old-time law and has sentenced Walter Wetton and Walter Brown, convicted of housebreaking, to the "cat."

"I want it to be understood that I shall not hesitate in proper cases to inflict the punishment I am going to do on you two men. You will receive twelve lashes from the 'cat'." This was the judge's dictum and the sentences are being carried out.

Burglary in England is a profession followed practically with impunity. Many of the present time criminal post offices seem to be favorite places for the thieves to operate. Bond Street shops are raided nightly and frequently warehouses containing costly silks and furs have been cleaned out by burglars using automobiles trucks to carry away the loot. But few of the offenders have been captured by the police.

The revival of the "cat" and other medieval forms of punishment should, it is thought by the authorities, have a salutary effect on criminals. Prison sentences seem to have no effect on the hardened offender, but physical pain will, it is thought, have the desired effect of preventing wholesale crime.

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The IMPOSTOR

By FRANK L. PACKARD

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The skipper would wait, or he wouldn't, after hearing the Malay's story just as readily as he would for a written message. He began to make signs, pointing to the other, then in the direction of Pobi, then to himself, and then to the ground, indicating that he would stay behind.

"And hurry—quick—Pobi," Wallen ended anxiously.

The Malay nodded.

"Pobi—quick," he repeated—and started off at a run along the path.

Wallen watched the man disappear, and after a little while started on again himself—and then gave it completely. He was down and out, and he was furiously angry with himself for the state he was in.

There wasn't anything to do but wait. He might make a mile before the Malay got back—but what good was that mile!

One thing was certain, any further exertion would bring serious consequences, if the serious consequences were not already an established fact. A tropical island was no health resort for a fever-shot body, and a relapse of the slow fever that had followed his recovery from yellow jack would be—he put it pithily in his mind now—good night to Singapore and everything else.!

He might as well admit it to himself—he wasn't fit to work his passage. He began to regret that he had not accepted MacKnight's offer of money. After all he could have paid it back to the trader by mail sooner or later.

But that was a vain regret! He hadn't taken the money—the thought that he would not be able to work his passage if necessary had never entered his head. And now, even suppose he reached the ship, would they take, not only a penniless passenger but a sick one as well?

He had no means of judging the time there in the forest, save that it grew hotter as the morning advanced, nor had he any idea how long it had been since the Malay had left him, when at last at the sound of voices he raised up suddenly, supporting himself with his back against the trunk of a tree.

Came then the pad-pad of horses' hoofs, and the Malay, running, burst into sight around the bend of the path a few yards away, while a girl's laugh rang out—and was instantly checked as she and a man riding beside her also came into view.

"Oh!" she cried. "There's someone here! They must have frightened the native meant. And—and I think he's hurt. Quick, Mr. Mott!"

She had slipped from her saddle and was running toward him—a little figure in white, brown-haired, brown-eyed, whose face was now very anxiously puckered up in dismay and concern. Wallen wondered a little vaguely who these people could be, where the Malay had found them—and somehow he didn't like the man's face.

"Hello!" exclaimed the man. "What's wrong? Hurt?"

"No," said Wallen, a little weakly; "done up, I guess, that's all. Nothing serious. I— Could you tell me if that steamer that came into Pobi yesterday is still there? I overdid it a bit trying to get in from MacKnight's across the island in time to catch her."

"MacKnight's!" echoed the girl quickly. "Why, that's where we're going. Isn't it, Mr. Mott?"

"Yes," her companion answered, looking curiously at Wallen.

Then to Wallen: "We met this native fellow on the road, but couldn't make out what he wanted. He was going toward the town, but turned and came back with us, and kept running on ahead. You needn't worry about the steamer—we're from her ourselves. I'm second officer—but, I say, you're too seedy to stand up there and talk!"

Wallen was swaying unsteadily as he leaned against the tree.

"I'm all right," he said. "Just giddy for a moment. I'm—I'm rather anxious to make the ship."

"Well, there's no hurry now," Mott returned. "She won't sail without us. Look here! You've come from MacKnight's, you say. We heard at Pobi that there was a survivor from the bark Upolo there, and we were taking the ride over—Miss MacKay and I—to investigate. Is there any truth in the story?"

Wallen gasped. What interest could they have in the Upolo!

"A little," he said, with a faint smile. "Seeing that I'm the survivor."

"What!" ejaculated Mott. "The deuce you are! Well, then"—excitedly—"can you tell us what became of Stacey Wallen, who was the first mate on her?

Wallen laughed a little hysterically. "I am Stacey Wallen," he said.

There was a cry of amazed excitement from the girl. Mott, gazing in utter surprise at Wallen, tilted the visor of his cap back and mopped mechanically at his forehead with a handkerchief.

Wallen's laugh died away, and he looked from one to the other anxiously.

"I—I don't understand, of course," he said. "But the point is, do you think your skipper will give me passage? I—I didn't save anything from the Upolo, and I was figuring on offering to work my way, but I'm afraid I'm hardly up to that for a spell."

"Could you ride a horse, d'ye think," inquired Mott with apparent irrelevancy, "if this Malay here and I held you on?"

"Yes," said Wallen eagerly. "Yes, but the skipper—"

"Oh, I guess that'll be all right?" said Mott queerly. "As near as I can figure it you're the one on earth the skipper wants to see."

CHAPTER III.

Accident—or Murder?

MacKnight's caustic estimate of the steamer's size had not been very wide of the mark. The Monleigh was certainly very small, and certainly a frowzy, unkempt and weatherbeaten little craft; and her general appearance bespoke her as one of those homeless, vagrant waifs of the ocean that knew no schedule—that took the crumbs of the world's commerce where she could find them—and was grateful for the crumbs.

Wallen had been afraid that morning that he was in for a relapse, but he had no fever now—there was none of that disquieting giddiness in his head, and—he smiled happily to himself—a few days at sea would put him back again in his old form.

He sat up in his bunk as the ship's bell sounded from forward. Two bells —five o'clock in the afternoon. He got up, went over to the wash basin and plunged in his head.

How had Helen MacKay—she had told him her name on the way down to Pobi—come to be not only on a tramp like the Monleigh but to be here at all? He hadn't seen any other women on board; but then—he was sputtering deliciously in the water—he hadn't seen much of anything.

Helen MacKay had side-tracked even that thin-faced, queer-eyed skipper and insisted that he should go immediately to bed.

Wallen's thoughts began to run riot as he completed his toilet. The ship, and everyone connected with it whom he had seen—except Helen MacKay—had somehow got him wrong. He hadn't liked that fellow Mott's face from the instant he had set eyes on it in the forest. And his momentary interview with the skipper, despite the same effusive attentions, had produced the same intuitive distrust.

They were still at anchor off the three traders' storehouses and verandaed bungalows that were dignified by the name of Pobi. What, after all, did it mean?

What was the Monleigh doing at Pobi?—there was no sign of any cargo being handled. And, above all, how had they heard of him and the Upolo—and what was their interest in him that would account for the second officer being sent to cross the island to MacKnight's to question a supposed survivor of the bark about him?

"Drink-House Sam of Singapore!"—the words unbidden came flashing through his brain.

Wallen whistled in a low, perturbed way under his breath. Could there be any connection? That was positively impossible! And yet what had happened was obviously not mere coincidence.

"It's a bit queer when you come to think of it," he muttered slowly. "I guess I'll hear what the skipper's got to say."

He opened the door of his cabin and stepped out into what was evidently the vessel's main saloon, down whose length ran a long mess table with five revolving chairs on either side.

There was no one in sight. Wallen crossed the saloon to the doorway and paused to get his bearings. Directly in front of him a short companionway led upward. He mounted this and found himself in a small box-like standing or lounging room. Here doors on either side gave onto a boat-deck that was fairly spacious for the size of the ship.

He stepped out onto the deck—and again paused to survey his surroundings. Forward from the smoking room was a small house, very evidently of temporary construction—his eyes rested on it speculatively for an instant, then he glanced quickly aloft. Wireless!

He hadn't noticed that in coming aboard.

It was a little strange. Ships like the Monleigh weren't in the habit of indulging in expensive luxuries of that description! His brows gathered for a moment; and then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he walked forward to the captain's cabin under the bridge and knocked.

"Come in!" bawled a voice gruffly.

Wallen entered to face the little man with the thin face and queer eyes—he promptly modified "queer" by "evasive" now—that he recognized as the captain.

"Hello!" exclaimed the captain in suddenly altered tones. "If it ain't Mr. Wallen! And on your pins already! Well, I'll be ——! But sit down! Sit down!" He waved Wallen to a seat on the locker and pushed forward the bottle and glass that were on the table. "Sit down, Mr. Wallen, and help yourself!"

Wallen shook his head as he seated himself.

"Thanks just the same," he said; "but I'm still sticking to quinine."

"Quinine, eh?" repeated the other. "Yes, of course! Yes—right you are! Well"—he poured a glass for himself—"here's to you, and just as hearty if I drink alone. And I'll add, Mr. Wallen, that it's to the rummest meeting that ever I've known in my life!"

Wallen watched the man's neat disposal of four fingers, leaned back on the locker, swept his eyes around the cabin, and, suddenly looking up at the captain again, intercepted a furtive glance that the other was stealing at him over the rim of his glass.

"That ever I've known," said the captain hastily as his eyes dropped, "there'll be a lot to say to each other, Mr. Wallen."

"Yes," Wallen agreed. "I'll confess I'm puzzled on several points, Captain—Layton, isn't it? I'm not sure I caught the name correctly when Miss MacKay introduced us.

"That's right," said the other. "Layton. Captain Layton—Mark Layton."

"Well, Captain Layton," said Wallen, "your reference to our meeting being a rum one only leaves me a little more up in the air. I can understand, of course, that you might have heard of the Upolo being missing—or reported lost; but I can't understand how you knew I was on her—or, knowing that, what interest you could have in me."

Captain Layton laughed a little in a constrained way.

"I didn't know anything about the bark's loss until I put in here yesterday and heard there was a survivor

"Captain Layton—Mark Layton,"

from her on the other side of the island—but I knew about you fast enough."

He paused, shot a swift, restless glance at Wallen, then began to pace, three steps one way, three steps the other, up and down the narrow cabin.

"D——n it, man!" he said abruptly. "I've got bad news for you. Your father's dead!"

For a moment Wallen neither moved nor spoke. It was difficult to grasp the full significance of the words. His father—dead!

What did this thin-faced man, with the little black eyes that always refused to meet one's own, who was tramping nervously now up and down a little cabin on a rusty tramp steamer here in the Java sea, at the other end of the world, know of his father, who never left the four walls of that lonely gray stone house in California?

"What do you know about my father?"—he found himself speaking in a quiet voice.

Captain Layton stopped impulsively in front of his table, pulled the drawer open, took out a sheet of paper and handed it to Wallen.

"You'll get the drift of this yourself, I guess," he ventured.

Wallen stared at the paper, at first with curious bewilderment—and then, with the sudden flash of comprehension, he was on his feet. It was a list of the ports of call scheduled for the ill-fated Upolo on her last voyage—ports of call that she had never made.

"What does this mean?" he demanded in a low voice. "How did you come by this?"

"Your father gave it to me," the captain answered. "And now, if you'll just listen for a minute, I'll give you the whole story, and you'll see for yourself. First I might as well tell you, though, that I own this ship. Well, I was in Honolulu—light, you understand—when your father came aboard one evening and offered to charter me for a three months' cruise down here. He made the price right, paid the money down in advance, and I closed with him.

"He gave me the list of ports, and said his son was on a trading bark called the Upolo, and that he wanted to get track of him as soon as possible, and offered an extra bonus for all hands if we made a quick job of it. That's all I know about the reason for the cruise. Well, to cut a long story short, we started away, and were down just south of the line when the accident happened.

"Your father was alone down in his cabin. We heard a shot, rushed below, and, thinking it strange that he didn't show up in the excitement, called to him—but got no answer. Well, we burst in his cabin door and found him dead across the bunk."

"You mean," said Wallen through tight lips, "that he committed suicide?"

"No. Wait!" Captain Layton shook his head. "It wasn't that. God knows how it happened! The thing went off—that's all. He was cleaning one of those patent automatic pistols.

"There was a bottle of oil, a cleaning rag, and a wire swabbing brush on the floor. And"—Layton poured himself another glass from the bottle, gulped it down, and wiped his lips with the back of his hand—"well, I'm trying to give it to you in a few words—we buried him at sea of course."

Wallen turned his back and stared out of one of the forward portholes down onto the dirty foredeck. Was the man lying? Was he telling the truth? That his father had chartered the Monleigh and sailed with her—yes.

But that his death was accidental—the background of his father's life—the recent attempt upon his own life! His brain was working in flashes. This man Layton repelled him.

An accident—never! There was no room for doubt—never go to the East—it was not an accident—his father had been murdered on this ship. And then suddenly he swallowed hard.

It was to save him that his father had chartered the Monleigh and come East; for, according to that list of ports, his father somehow had been in touch with his movements, somehow had known the danger he was in, and, trying to avert it, had been murdered himself.

A cold, merciless passion swept upon him. Someone on this ship was a murderer. Was it this man? What was at the bottom of it? It was a long arm of vengeance that reached to that gray stone house in California, that reached to Java, to this ship, to that sweat-grimed, sun-stricken bark where, since

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enough, he alone had lived!

And now the score was a very heavy one to pay—his father's life! Well—his eyes narrowed—he would pay it!

"Did my father bring a native servant with him—a man named Gunga?" he asked dispassionately.

"No," the other replied. "He was alone."

Wallen nodded. "What else is there to tell me?"

"Not much—but what you can guess," Layton said. "I ran down through the Makassar strait and made for the nearest port on that list—Pobi here. Your father had paid me for the three months, and if I say it myself, when I make a bargain I stick to it. If I could find you inside the three months I was going to do it.

"I don't know what your father was so anxious about, though I understood, of course, that he chartered me because out here, with you touching at those trading stations, he couldn't reach you by mail or cable; but I made sure it was something mighty important and I thought you'd know what it was."

It was almost an interrogation, put tentatively, nonchalantly enough—save for a trace of eagerness in the manner tones that was not entirely disguised.

"I haven't the slightest idea," said Wallen smoothly.

"You haven't?" Layton's eyes for once fixed steadfastly. "Well, that's queer! A man don't go to the expense of chartering a ship like this without a pretty good reason, and—"

"I dare say my father knew," suggested Wallen quietly. Then briskly: "The question now is: What are you going to do, captain?"

"Why?" said Captain Layton, "I thought I'd made that plain enough. When I make a contract I keep it. It's up to you, Mr. Wallen. There's still say, a matter of two months before that contract expires, and the Monleigh's your craft—it does—in your father's place. That's square, isn't it?"

Wallen hesitated thoughtfully.

On the face of it it was both square and honorable. He began to wonder if he had misjudged the man.

And yet, instinctively, in spite of that, there seemed something specious even in the honesty that appeared to underlie the offer's motives. He had reason enough to distrust every soul on board a ship where he was morally certain his father had been murdered! That Wallen—if he accepted the captain's offer. If he had only something to work on!

Something! Yes, he had something. Drink-House Sam of Singapore!

Captain Layton spoke again:

"Look here!" he said in almost hurt tones. "I can't make you any fairer proposition than that. Can I?"

"No," said Wallen instantly, his mind made up. "And I'll accept your offer, captain, and thank you heartily for it."

"Good!" returned Layton promptly. "Well, with that settled, what's the sailing orders? We've got steam up and can get away any minute you say the word."

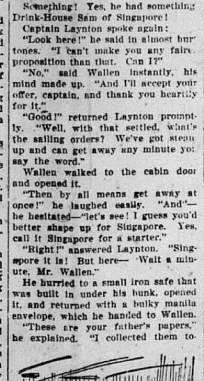
Wallen walked to the cabin door and opened it.

"Then by all means get away at once!" he laughed easily. "And"—he hesitated—"let's see! I guess you'd better shape up for Singapore. Yes, call it Singapore for a starter."

"Right!" answered Layton. "Singapore it is! But here— Wait a minute, Mr. Wallen."

He hurried to a small iron safe that was built in under his bunk, opened it, and returned with a bulky manila envelope, which he handed to Wallen.

"These are your father's papers," he explained. "I collected them to-



"These Are Your Father's Papers,"

gether and put them away for safekeeping."

"Thank you," said Wallen gravely. He stepped out onto the deck. "Oh, by the way, captain," he observed casually, "I notice you carry wireless."

The captain's whistle, pulled from his pocket, chirped shrilly.

"You there, for'ard!" he bawled in a sea voice that was like the bellow of a bull. "Stand by to weigh anchor, Mr. Mott! Hey, Mr. Mott!"

And as the second officer emerged from the chartroom, just abaft the bridge and directly over the captain's cabin: "We'll get under way at once. Let me know when she's up and down."

He turned to Wallen. "Wireless you said? Oh, yes; it's that blasted new American law—can't trade in American ports without it now, you know."

CHAPTER IV.

The Hand Sinister.

The moonlight bathed her in a soft luminance as she leaned over the ship's rail; and it seemed to Wallen that he had never seen so beautiful a face. No, "beautiful" wasn't the word at all. It was more than that—something that counted for more than mere prettiness of features.

"I know you're just dying to find out how I came aboard here," she laughed. "I could see it in your face every time you looked at me at supper."

"Yes," Wallen admitted. "That's true, Miss MacKay. In fact, I've been waiting here on deck for ages to ask you."

She did not answer at once—she was leaning farther over the rail, her eyes fixed on the bubbling phosphorescence as it gilded past the ship's hull.

"You are a western man, as we speak of the West here, Mr. Wallen," she said at last seriously; "and perhaps you do not know the East very well—that is, the outpost East, as I call it. Conventions here are—are quite different. You, I am sure, are mentally disapproving of my presence on board; you are thinking that I should be accompanied by my mother or my father or a brother, or at least by a female companion of some sort, instead of which I have only—this."

She drew her hand from her pocket, and in the open palm, as she rested it on the rail, lay a small but very serviceable automatic pistol.

It was unexpected, abrupt, and it startled him. He stared blankly at the exquisite silver chasing of the thing as it glinted in the moonbeams.

"But—but to be where that is—is necessary?" he ventured, a little awkwardly.

She shook her head as she returned the weapon to her pocket.

"I do not mean it in that sense—that it is necessary," she answered.

"Those of us who live in the islands of the Archipelago are brought up with firearms from the time almost that we can walk, and conventions with us follow the code framed by the conditions which surround us.

"It's—it's quite different from"—she laughed outright, merrily now—"Vassar, for example. I was there two years. And so you see, Mr. Wallen, I am not in the—to—to anywhere down here it is simply a question of availing oneself of the first opportunity, whatever it may be.

"It's a very homy and commonplace explanation, isn't it? I am going to pay a long-promised visit to my uncle and aunt in Sumatra. We live—that is, father and I—on Mendado, just north of the Malacca strait. All of the outside world is an occasional trading schooner; and so when Captain Layton put in to ride out a few days' bad weather, with him came the opportunity of which I was availing of."

"He said he was to touch at a number of ports beginning with Pobi and work down to Singapore. Well, at Singapore I can get passage across to Sumatra, and save me a whole story. You see"—she was demurely serious now—"I have been very precise because I understand that you are really in command now, and if you disapproved of me terribly you might order me ashore at the first port."

"Put you ashore!" exclaimed Wallen with a laugh. "Not much! Besides, we're not touching at any port before Singapore. And"—with sudden inspiration—"I'll tell you what, Miss MacKay, we'll run you over to Sumatra from there, if you like."

"Oh, will you?" she cried excitedly. "That will be splendid! But"—less tautly—"that's asking altogether too much."

"It isn't asking anything at all!" he assured her warmly. "The debt will be on my side."

"It's perfectly splendid of you!" she said again enthusiastically. "I don't know how to thank you." Her head and soft, touched his lightly upon the rail.

He clasped it frankly.

"Then that settles the bargain, Miss MacKay," he declared.

She withdrew her hand, nodding her head prettily; and then the dark eyes that were smiling into his grew suddenly troubled.

"I have never heard so strange a thing before as this," she said; "of you, and—and your connection with this ship. And—I've been trying to say it, and didn't quite know how—about your father's loss—I'm so sorry, Mr. Wallen."

"Thank you," he said quietly—and turned away for a moment.

His father's death! He had not even yet come to realize it, except in that cold, merciless desire for vengeance upon the man or men who had been guilty of his father's murder. And now her words brought that thought again surging uppermost in his mind. He faced her once more gravely.

"Could you tell me anything about him—about how it happened, Miss MacKay?" he asked.

"Only what Captain Layton has probably told you already," she answered slowly. "It was before the ship reached Mehado, you know—before I came aboard."

"Yes, of course I" said Wallen. He had shifted his position, leaning now with his back against the rail, and, glancing forward along the deck, his eyes fixed suddenly on the wireless house which was quite dark and with no light showing from within. He jerked his hand toward it.

"We've got wireless," he observed. "But I haven't seen any operator—at least he wasn't at supper."

"Oh, yes, he was!" she laughed. "I'm the operator."

"You—what!" He was gazing at her in amazement.

"Well, no, not really," she amended. "I'm only joking, or, at least, half joking. It's true, though, that any operating that's done I do."

"You see, the American law requires ships coming under its jurisdiction to carry an installation; but Captain Layton, having no idea of trading with an American port for some months, anyway, said he didn't see why he should pay wages he didn't have to, and discharged his operator when he left Honolulu."

"Yes," said Wallen quickly. "But you?"

"Conditions of the East again," she told him smilingly. "Father installed a small station on our plantation a few years ago, and that nearest neighbor of ours did likewise. It's been heaps of fun, and, of course, I learned to operate it. I got Captain Layton's permission, teased Mr. Spree, the chief engineer, into letting me have the power, and I've been amusing myself with it since I've been aboard. But now, sir"—with sudden severity—"we are forgetting that you are still an invalid, and I am keeping you up. Please take me below, Mr. Wallen."

"Below! But, no!" he protested. "It's early yet."

"But, yes!" she insisted, gayly imperious, and led the way across the deck. "You shouldn't even have been allowed up for supper, you know!"

Wallen, because he could do nothing else, followed her down the companionway and into the saloon.

And there, despite his good-natured grumbling, she stood and watched him in a quaint motherly way until, perforce, he was obliged to go to his cabin door—and then, with a cheery "Good night," she was gone.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

"By Jove!" said Wallen softly to himself.

He locked the door, closed the porthole securely, switched on the light, and, seating himself on the edge of the bunk, stared at the floor.

"By Jove!" he repeated softly. Then lugubriously: "And it's only three days to Singapore, and—she didn't say where in Sumatra—but that couldn't be more than another three days at the outside."

He sat up suddenly and pulled out of his pocket the envelope that Captain Layton had given him. He had not examined it yet. He fore the envelope open, shook the contents out onto the bunk, and, bewildered, looked at his breath.

To be Continued.

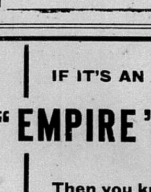
Whistler's Concert.

Whistler's amusing personal conceit is illustrated in the following story: Meeting a friend entering a private view at the Grosvenor gallery, the artist took him up to a full-length portrait he was exhibiting of Lady Archibald Campbell. After the friend had expressed his appreciation of the work, he asked Whistler if there were any other pictures he would advise him to look at. "Other pictures?" said the artist in a tone of horror, "other pictures! There are no other pictures. You are through!"

American Dancing.

Clements (just returned from two years in China)—I can't go to the dance, Bill; I haven't any decent shoes.

Bill—Man, man! You talk as if we still danced with our feet!



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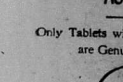

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PROTECTING THE BEES

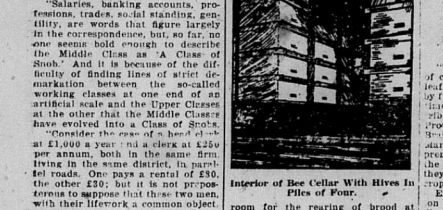
HOW TO LOOK AFTER THEM IN COLD WEATHER.

Some of the Best Apiarists Place Honey Gatherers in Cellars or Special Repositories—Shelter From Wind and Cold Must Be Provided, Together With Abundance of Stores of Good Quality—Queen Is Very Important.

Bees in Canada for many years have been placed by some of the best beekeepers in cellars or special repositories during the coldest parts of the winter. There has been a growing feeling, however, that if outdoor wintering is practicable, in all but extreme cases it gives better results, and there has been a decided change from cellar wintering to outdoor wintering within the past decade. The difficulty seems to be that the methods of cellar wintering practiced have not been satisfactory and it seems probable that if as much attention had been given to the perfection of the methods of outdoor wintering as has been given to an improvement of the methods of outdoor wintering, there would not be such a demand for a change to the outdoor methods as has taken place.

The placing of bees in a cellar is only another way of putting insulation about the hives, the only difference being that in the cellar, both the hives are protected alike and the protection is placed about the apiary instead of around hives in groups or singly. It follows that the principles which apply to successful outdoor wintering apply equally to the protection of the bees in the cellar.

As in the case of outdoor wintering, the essentials to success in caring for a normal colony of bees from the end of one season's honey flow to the beginning of the next lie in providing three things in a measure: (1) Stores of good quality, (2) protection from wind and cold, and (3)



Interior of Bee Cellar With Hives In Position.

room for the rearing of brood at appropriate times. These factors must not be lacking at the right time, and the lack of any one of them may prevent the bees from gathering the crop of the following season. These three factors do not apply equally throughout the country, relative inactivity, but as certainly as any one of them is decreased, just so certainly will next year's crop be reduced.

In practicing cellar wintering it is unnecessary to take any chances with the bees during the time that they are in the cellar, and it is not necessary during that period to leave room for the rearing of brood. During the coldest part of the winter the bees need especially protection from cold and wind, although enough good stores must be in the hive to keep them through that period in good condition. Practically all the loss in the failure of beekeepers in practicing cellar wintering comes from the fact that before or after the bees are in the cellar the important factors of stores and breeding room have been inadequate and because the bees are put into the cellar they must have room for breeding and stores in abundance, and if these are taken out these two factors must be present in greatly increased abundance.

As in the case of wintering outdoors, it is wasteful to attempt to winter weak colonies. It is difficult to set standards of colony strength at this season, but it is unwise to attempt to winter colonies that are not strong enough to cover a sufficient to fill three or four Langstroth frames two months before the first flight is due. If the colonies in the apiary are not of the proper strength, it is wise to unite until the proper strength is reached.

It is of the greatest importance that every colony have a good queen in order that brood rearing may continue in the fall and may then again proceed rapidly in the spring. Usually it is best to requeen at least every two years, but if good wintering is practiced, the colonies will come out of winter quarters so strong and will build up so rapidly in the spring that the queens will soon wear out, making it safer to requeen every year. Except in special cases of requeening, all young queens should be introduced so that they begin to lay about two months before the first killing frost.

Remedy for Sore Teats.

The teats of a newly-calved heifer are liable to be sore during the first day or so; therefore they should be rubbed over with vaseline or lanolin after each milking, as this helps the skin to become less sensitive to the touch.

Bran.

The mineral and protein content of bran makes it a valuable feed for growing animals and for cows in full cover, pound for pound, oats is generally considered a little more valuable than bran for cows.

May is the first month of grass for cows. Turn on gradually, and not as a rule sooner than the middle, or last week, of the month.

Way to Stop Soil Washing.

Many preventive measures of controlling soil washing, such as crop rotation, deep ploughing, maintaining organic matter in the soils, etc., have been advocated, but there is nothing that equals terracing or "contour farming," as it is sometimes called.

Vegetables Need Much Air.

Root crops and cabbage require a cool cellar with some moisture in the air. Squash and pumpkins require a dry warm cellar. Onions should be placed on shelves or in bins not over eight or ten inches deep with a good circulation of air about them.

WHOOPING COUGH

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"Gosh! How my back aches!"

After Grip, "flu," or colds, the kidneys and bladder are often affected—called nephritis, or inflammation of kidneys.

This is the red flag of danger—better be wise and check the further inroads of kidney disease by obtaining that wonderful discovery of Dr. Pierce's, known as Anuric (anti-uric-acid), because it expels the uric acid poison from the body and removes those pains, such as backache, rheumatism, sciatica and gall stones.

Naturally when the kidneys are deranged the blood is filled with poisonous waste matter, which settles in the feet, ankles and wrists; or under the eyes in bag-like formations.

Send 10c. for trial pkg. of Anuric to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., or branch Laboratory, Bridgeburg, Ont.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—"I was troubled with rheumatism in the right hip and leg joint for several years, and lately in the left shoulder. The only way I can move is on my back. I had great difficulty to sit down and more to get up. Recently I had a very severe attack in my back. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery several times with the most satisfactory results, so I concluded to give his Anuric Tablets a trial. The pain in limb and shoulder has stopped entirely and in right hand it is very slight and getting less all the time. I can now sit or lie in any position I wish without discomfort or pain. I sincerely will recommend Anuric; there is nothing nearly so good; I have tried them all."—GEORGE POOL, cor. Duke and Waterloo.

KEEP FIELDS CLEAN

USE SPRAY ON CURRANT BUSHES TO FIGHT INSECTS.

Prof. Caesar Wants Growers to Co-operate With Him In Making Experiments, and He Advocates the Use of Bordeaux Mixture for Purpose of Preventing the Withering of Leaves.

"The causes of premature dropping of currant leaves are usually: First, leaf spot diseases, which are caused by fungi; and, secondly, insects. Sometimes red spiders and aphids are contributing factors," says L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, in the Fruit Branch circular for the month of March, and he points out that the premature loss of foliage prevents the bushes from making a vigorous as they otherwise would be, and the crop from being so large as it should. Experiments conducted by Mr. Hurlburt on last season under Prof. Caesar's direction included the use of lime sulphur, Bordeaux mixture and soluble sulphur. All liquid sprays used several dust mixtures, in an endeavor to prevent the premature falling of currant bush foliage. "The results in instances that gave beneficial results," says Prof. Caesar, "were Bordeaux mixture and lime sulphur. Neither of these two Bordeaux was so much superior that lime sulphur cannot be put in the same class with it."

Spray was applied on April 29 and 30, May 18, June 6, and a fourth application was given to only half the Bordeaux mix plot and to the lime sulphur plot on July 11. Prof. Caesar does not recommend the last-named spray, as at that time the fruit was coloring and the spray stained it.

On July 29 the untreated rows had begun to lose much of their foliage, and many of the bushes were bare, though the fruit was not yet ripe. The Bordeaux mixture plot plots retained almost all their foliage, but on the lime sulphur rows there were numerous brown spots on the leaves due to the leaf spot.

On Sept. 6 practically all the foliage on the unsprayed rows was dead, on the lime sulphur rows was also nearly all the foliage was dead. On the Bordeaux part, which had been sprayed three times, the leaves were all green except that those on the top six or nine inches of the bush had a good many small brown areas due to the leaf spot; on the part sprayed four times the leaves were in beautiful condition.

Early in October, all the foliage was off the lime sulphur rows, as was still healthy on the Bordeaux part that had been sprayed four times, and was in fair condition though many of the leaf s were in the brown on the edges. The crop had received only three applications.

The Bordeaux mixture used in these experiments was made up of the strength of four pounds of blue stone, six pounds of hydrated lime and forty gallons of water.

Prof. Caesar expresses his intention of continuing his experiment on a large scale this year, and hopes that many growers will co-operate with him in trying the four applications on their own currants. He says:

"In districts where there is serious scale, lime sulphur at the strength of one gallon to seventeen gallons of water should be substituted for Bordeaux for the first spray, and applied just as the leaf buds of currants are bursting. If aphids are present on the bushes, add one pint of blackleaf 40 or nicotine sulphate of the strength given in the directions on the can may be used.

"So far as I can judge from this year's work the best times for making the other three applications on black currants would appear to be just before the blossoms open, just after they have fallen and the fruit is clearly set, and again a few weeks or as late as it is possible without staining the fruit for ripening. The same applies to red currants and white, only we must remember that these times will not occur on the same date for black currants, because the red currant blossoms are earlier in bursting and the fruit sets earlier. The fruit is as well in the case of red and white currants to give the fourth spray immediately after the fruit has been picked instead of before.

"No poison is required for black currant rust, but it should be added to the second and third sprays for the red and white varieties. Either arsenate of lead at the strength of 2 pounds of the paste or 1 pound of the powder, or arsenate of lime (calcium arsenate) at the strength of 1½ pounds of the paste or ¾ pounds of the powder may be added to each 40 gallons of Bordeaux. When spraying, we applied the mixture from beneath as well as from above and would recommend that this be done until we have tested the matter further."

MORE FRUIT GROWING

NEW TREND NOTICED ON THE FARMS OF CANADA.

Trees and Inter-cropping as a Side Line Found Profitable by the General Farmer—Live Stock Used as an Aid In Establishing Small Orchard—A Few Facts of Great Interest.

In the tender fruit districts where tree fruits are regarded as the main crop, growers recognise the importance of intercropping as a means of keeping the pot boiling from the time of the first planting until the trees begin to bear profitably, and there are many who find no much satisfaction in the returns from their bush fruits and annuals crops that they continue with these side lines after their orchards are in full bearing, even if they have to purchase extra land for the purpose. The fact is that, after a few years' experience with fruit, they recognize the advisability of not putting all their eggs in one basket. A feature of this intercropping practice that appeals to them is that it provides work during an otherwise slack season, for hands that will be needed in the rush season of fruit harvest, and is the same time accounts for the most economical cultivation of the orchard soil.

In the principal apple-growing sections, intercropping is practiced to some extent—more generally where the climate is suited to the production of canning crops. But, even in mixed farming sections, if the farmer goes the length of setting out a few acres to fruit trees, the first concern the rows is to find room to put down in grass after at most a rotation of one year of grain. This grass is from then on cut for hay and the trees receive little attention beyond pruning and spraying—sometimes not even that—until they come into bearing. As a result the trees make slow growth, and a long time elapses before the returns in fruit are worth considering. Then the entire acreage of the orchard is held at a loss, because the hay and grain crops are hardly worth the extra trouble that it takes to harvest them with the care that is necessary to avoid injured fruit trees.

Since war-time conditions brought about a demand for staples such as grain and meats, as opposed to that for fancy luxuries — a demand that still exists and will exist for some years to come—it would be anything but wise for the general farmer to turn any considerable share of his acreage to fruit. Yet, looking to the future, it would appear as though the present were the time for starting an orchard of such trees as are suited to the district on any farm where a satisfactory site exists. But the time an orchard of apple trees planted this year has come into good bearing, the world will have recovered from such an extent that the demand for fruit will be such as to fully account for the supply, and the existing farm small orchard on every mixed farm will be justified. If, however, the farmer cannot give his trees reasonable care, using modern methods of cultivation, he should not undertake any planting.

Proper care of the orchard means cropping, and in this the fruit-growing the grower must make the whole of his orchard work, and at the same time contribute to the proper support of the trees that are not yet yielding a crop. Thorough tillage is essential to the growth of the trees, and the profit obtained by cultivating intercrops, such as corn, potatoes, beets and green vegetables, all crops that are in immediate demand for the canning factories, is the good cash returns. Modern tillage systems in the orchard, also include the growing of cover crops, which can be introduced in rotation with the cash crops. With the growing of vegetables it is easy to add fertilizers that will be profitable immediately in the season's crop, and later, in the cover crop and in the trees. The general farmer, that is the man who raises grain and feed crops and feeds stock, is better prepared to supply fertilizer for his orchard than is the fruit-growing specialist, and where such supply is augmented with commercial fertilizer and an occasional cover crop ploughed in, the orchard trees are not likely to suffer from want of plant food.

Fruit growing as a specialty is likely to succeed only in districts specially adapted to certain kinds of fruit and even in such case is only profitable when considerable capital is available. In the Niagara district, for instance, the increasing difficulty of securing manure for the orchards is forcing the growers to adopt more generally the practice of sowing green crops for ploughing in, and of adding commercial fertilizers to make these green crops a success. The most frequent use of these crops for enriching the orchard soil reduces their opportunity to offset the cost of maturing their types by intercropping with crops that would yield an immediate cash return. The war put quite a crimp in big undertakings in the fruit-growing line, and it now looks as though the trend of fruit growing would be in the direction of small plantings more generally distributed throughout the country.

In Mixing Concrete.

One of the most frequent mistakes in concrete work is the use of natural bank run material in place of the definite concrete mixture specified for the work. For instance, many persons think that when 1:2:4 mixture is specified, 6 cubic feet of natural bank run material can be used in place of the specified two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of pebbles. Bank run material almost always contains twice as much sand as pebbles. For strength as well as for water-tightness, there should be only half as much sand as pebbles. Bank run material should be screened so that the sand and pebbles may be correctly proportioned.

Cattle for U. S.

Imports of cattle into the United States are considerable, nearly all of these going across the borders from Canada and Mexico. In 1919 they numbered 642,000, value $53,000,000, and double the imports of one and two years ago.

Nourishment Is Necessary.

To produce the most perfectly formed animal, abundant nourishment is necessary from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete.

SOW RYE FOR FERTILITY

WILL THRIVE IN ACID AND POOR SOILS.

Crop Can Be Secured on Farms That Are too Poor for Other Grains, But as Rye Loses Its Germinating Power Very Easily It Should Be Carefully Tested Before Being Planted.

A great deal has been heard of late of the loss of young chicks when trees those areas that have proved unsuitable for agricultural purposes owing to the soil becoming too light to stay in place in the face of a windstorm. Doubtless there are sections of this country where the situation is such that reforestation is the only possible remedy, but there are also many cases of trouble with blow-sand that might have been avoided if proper precautions in the way of crop-growing had been taken when the forest growth was first removed.

With light land the keeping up of fertility is an expensive matter as compared with that of maintaining heavy land in similar condition, but in the case of the former the loss incompensation of easy working, it is this latter feature, however, that tends to encourage the rapid depletion of the light land as a crop-growing medium. It is only natural, if the future is not well considered, that the easily-worked land should be given preference in selection of a place for planting crops so long as the returns in the way of crop are to any extent satisfactory. This, of course, soon leads to the entire breaking down of such humus as exists in the lighter in the lighter soil, and by the time this is accomplished, the prospective cost of restoring the land to a reasonable degree of fertility is appalling, and the field is henceforth practically useless.

Of these light lands it is necessary to supplement the virgin supply of humus from the very first, and to be on the safe side, the farmer should never allow such land to stand bare for longer than can be prevented. Perhaps the most satisfactory way of meeting the first need is to apply barnyard manure in considerable quantities. That is, if the manure is available. However, this is not always the case, and the method that is fitted on both requirements is that of planting cover crops in the fall. Legumes are generally preferred, but given money running on account of their high nitrogen content and general high manurial value, but it is not possible to make a success of such legumes in the fall in all sections, while rye, which is one of the heaviest yielding crops for the purpose of providing winter cover, can be grown in almost any locality. Its shortages of fertilizing elements can be made up for by the use of commercial fertilizers.

Rye will thrive on acid or poor soils where other grains will not grow, may be seeded on any soil for grain later than wheat. When rye follows a cultivated crop, such as corn or roots, when harvested sufficiently early, the soil can usually be prepared for seeding by use of a disk and cultivator. As soon as the crop is harvested the land should be gone over with the disk to prevent the growth of annual weeds, a cross disking followed by harrowing is given just before the grain is sown. Rye may be sown broadcast, but where a single variety is grown in the district it can be prepared for drilling. Harrowing with an ordinary harrow should follow the ploughing.

The seed for fall seeding is from three to four pecks per acre. Lighter seeding for grain is recommended, from two to three bushels. The Dakota variety gives good yields of grain, but the Mammoth White variety for a cover crop possesses the advantage, as its manner of winter and early spring growth is low and spreading.

Rye loses its germinating power much more rapidly and readily than other cereals, hence should be tested for germination before sowing and the rate of seeding regulated accordingly.

DYE That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Booklet is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "*Diamond Dye*" Color Card.

PORTABLE HOGHOUSE.

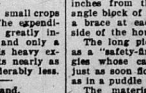
By Aid of Horse It Can Be Moved Around Farm.

A portable hoghouse, fashioned like a tent for summer camping, and transported from place to place by means of a chain and single-tree, is the latest oddity in hoghouse construction. Its inventor, however, does not argue against its practicability. The farmer may construct this washing machine gadget in his own backyard with the proper specifications and material.

It should be built of 1x12-inch plank, the opening should face south. The floor is 8 feet wide and 6 feet from front to back, nailed to three runners or skids. The skids may be built of lumber or poles 6 inches in diameter and flattened on one side, on which the floor is nailed. A bored through the front end of the outer skids will give access to the chain and single-tree, to which a horse or team is hitched.

A piece of 2x4-inch material supports the outside edges of the floor, the floor to prevent the house from spreading at the bottom.

The sides of the house are built of six pieces of 1x12-inch plank 8 feet long, nailed to a piece of 2x4 lying flat 9 inches from the top of the plank, another 2½ feet from that, and a piece 2x8 nailed edgewise 11



Hitch Horse to this Pig Pen and It Can Be Conveniently Hauled Anywhere.

inches from the bottom. A right-angle block of 2x8 inch will serve as a brace at each end of the under side of the house.

The long piece of 2x8 will serve as a "safety-first" measure for pigs whose careless mother would just as soon flop down on her brood as in a puddle of mud.

The materials required are 12 pieces of 1x12-inch by 16 feet for the sides, back and floor of house; nine pieces of 16-foot batten; three pieces 2x4-inch by 12 feet for the framework; two pieces 2x8-inch by 12 feet for the rail or gable; one piece 1x4-inch by 16 feet for the saddle-boards; three poles for skids; nails. The cost will probably be about $12.

The advantages of a portable hoghouse are apparent. The house can easily be moved from spot to spot, permitting the ground underneath to be kept in a fertile condition. The pigs enjoy healthful fresh air and receive care by taking on flesh.—S. R. Winters, in Popular Science Monthly.

MUST MARK PACKAGES!

Law Concerning Fruit Will Be Better Observed.

In calling attention to that portion of the Inspection and Sale Act affecting the marking of open fruit packages, C. W. Baxter, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, says:

"This past season being the first this regulation was in effect, considerable leniency was shown in the enforcement of it, in order that packers and dealers might become acquainted with the requirements. The part in this regard is that he be rigidly enforced, and as the 1920 fruit season will soon be with us, we would urge those intending to market their fruit in accordance with the provisions of the act, to give this matter their immediate attention.

"All applications for permission to use numbers or other marks should be addressed to the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa."

Sub-section 3 of Section 226 of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part 9, as amended in 1918 requires that:

"Every person who, by himself or through his agency or another person, packs fruit in an open package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the initials of his christian name and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporation name and address in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length. Provided that any co-operative association or public dealing in wholesale fruit may cause the package containing such fruit to be marked with the name and address, such package must also be marked with a number or other mark approved by the Minister, which will designate who is the original packer of such fruit.

"Wholesale dealers desiring to receive consignments of fruit in open packages marked with their own name and address, and without the name and address of the original packer, must in addition to the name and address of the original packer a number or other mark, which will designate the original packer of the fruit. This number or mark is issued by the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

In no case where a number or mark is used to designate the original packer of the fruit is the packer relieved of the responsibility for the proper packing of the fruit. He is liable if he omits to mark his name and address on the fruit package, if a shipping mark is used which has not received the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. It is therefore necessary that every packer desiring to ship in accordance with these provisions, should assure himself that the shipping number or other mark which has been furnished him by the wholesaler, has received the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

Chopped Stuff.

The good dairy farmer will feed his land as well as his cows.

A silo campaign is being organized by many agricultural colleges in the United States.

The pig-keeper who makes the most profit is he who keeps his pigs growing from start to finish.

The successful breeding animal always possesses something specially noticeable in conformation.

There is no time like the present to commence breeding pure-breds, or at least to use a pure-bred sire.

Constant vigilance against weeds is required to maintain a clean farm. One small patch of weeds will soon occupy acres of land.

Ploughing matches are being renewed in Great Britain, and additional interest is given by the offering of motor ploughing competitions.

Grow protein in the form of clover and avoid buying it. There is a good cash for this product, so essential to every milk production.

Everything tends to indicate that farmyard manure is an absolute necessity to the man who says himself out to farm well.

Oats.

Tests with oats in Ohio show that there is a gain of 10 bushels per acre in the ten-year average yield in oats on ploughed or disked land, the controlling factor of the weed problem. On heavy soils, or ground that is badly infested with weeds farmers are advised to plough the land in the fall rather than disk it for a seed-bed.

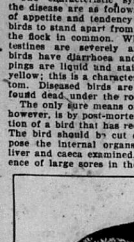
Preserving the Herd.

To keep his herd average from dropping the dairyman must have a breed with records behind him that are somewhat higher than the herd average. No progressive dairyman wishes his herd average to remain stationary, but if he is satisfied it will be sure to drop.

Keep Herd Free of Disease.

Experience covering a period of several years has proved beyond a doubt that a herd of cattle can be freed of tuberculosis, and kept free, and that the procedure is entirely practical and within the power of a large percentage of owners.

Healthy and Vigorous Tom.



BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS.

No Cure for Ailment Caused by Parasite.

Blackhead in turkeys is caused by a parasite and is characterized by great sores in the caeca (blind intestines) and liver. This microscopic parasite causes irritations, destruction of the tissues, and nearly always the death of the affected turkeys.

The characteristic symptoms of the disease are as follows: The loss of appetite and tenderness of affected birds to stand apart from the rest of the flock in common. When the intestines are affected the droppings of birds have diarrhoea and the droppings are liquid and stained orange yellow; this is a characteristic symptom. Diseased birds are frequently found dead under the roosts.

The only sure means of diagnosis, however, is by post-mortem examination of a bird that has recently died. Such bird should by cut open to expose the intestines, and these and the liver and caeca examined. The presence of large sores in the substance of the liver and the caecal walls is sufficient evidence for a diagnosis. The caecal sores may vary from a single point to a large scab covering nearly all the lining of both caeca. The liver is very much enlarged and the sores on it are two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch in diameter.

At the present time there is no known cure for this disease and the only means by which it can be controlled is by preventive measures. On farms where an outbreak has occurred, all the turkeys which have not been affected with the disease should be marketed for meat and not sold for breeding. Nor should eggs from an infected flock be used for hatching. It would be well not to attempt to restock a farm with turkeys for several months; and not until a thorough disinfection of the premises has been made, by exposing the ground to the hot summer sun and by the liberal use of freshly slaked lime in the poultry houses, roosting places, and feeding pens.

Fresh start may be made by hatching turkey eggs under hens, or by obtaining fresh breeding stock from a non-infected district.

It is recommended that turkey raising be conducted on dry, sandy, well-drained lands, since blackhead seems to be prevented in large part by dryness of the surroundings.

Selecting Fowl.

By this time it should be fairly well decided which birds are to be used in the breeding pens.

In the main, dependence should be placed on hens, but it is always well to use some of the pullets as by so doing a year's time is very often saved.

The cockerel but the best pullets should have been carried over the second season there should be very little difficulty in finding a mate. However there are always a few that have not kept in prime breeding condition, some may have put on too much flesh, others may have shown a tendency to colds or others undesirable qualities. These should not be put in the breeding pens.

The hens intended for breeding should be carried through the winter in a normal condition without forcing by the generous use of any kind, so that they come to the breeding season full of vim and vigor. To obtain and retain this condition, green food should be plentifully supplied. Chopped clover, sprouted oats or mangels are all suitable.

The pullets used should be early hatched, vigorous and well matured.

To these select females should be mated either vigorous cock birds that have already been proven as breeders or strong, vigorous, well-matured cockerels, preferably only the sons of high-producing hens but the brothers of pullets that have shown by their performance that they are capable of high production.

Do not make the matings too large. A good, vigorous cockerel of strong general vitality in a free range may successfully look after 15 or 20 or even more females, but the same bird in confinement with "full run" lamentably with more than half that number.

Do not expect a cock to attend to the wants of females that a cockerel would and if you are looking for early chickens, use cockerels at the head of the breeding pens as they are much more reliable early in the season.—George Robertson, Assistant Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

Incubators Versus Hens.

With an incubator one can hatch chickens early and in big lots. Absence of waiting for the mother hen to take a notion to set, one can take an incubator, load it with eggs, adjust the heat regulator, turn on the lamp and, figuratively speaking, move up the calendar 60 or 90 days—and keep Mrs. Biddy going full steam ahead producing eggs.

Operation of Disk Ploughs.

A sharp disk plough insures good work. It will cut and roll the soil better. Self-lift disk ploughs save labor and do better work. For work in the orchard, disk ploughs should have a narrow gauge, and the operating levers should be low so as not to catch the limbs of the trees.

Paring with the best females in the herd is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Arable Land.

Farmers cannot afford small crops on their arable land. The expenditure on production has greatly increased since the war, and only a good crop will repay this heavy expense. A poor crop costs nearly as much and returns considerably less.

Dairying in England.

The position of the British dairy-farmer is most difficult. Hay is short, so is straw; roots are bad and poor crop, and all commercial foods are not only exceedingly dear, but very scarce.

INVINCIBLE
RUBBER BOOTS
Buy them from—
WEISS BROS.,
NAPANEE and TRENTON

The Cripple and the Crutch.

As a cripple depends on the crutch—so your eyes are dependant on the glasses.—A crutch of many kinds may assist a cripple, but you certainly will injure your precious eyesight by using any makeshift glass that may appear to be a relief. Be sure you are wearing the correct lens for each eye.—You run no chance of a misfit by having your eyes examined by H. E. SMITH, the eyesight specialist. — Only the best approved styles of glasses prescribed. We have always given attention to fitting Oculists' prescriptions.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.
F. W. Smith & Bro.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHORT SKIRTS AND TROUSERS

demand shoes that are in perfect repair. In the days of long skirts and endless trousers it did not matter so much, but in these days men's and women's shoes show entirely. Let us keep your footwear right, smart-looking and shapely. Our repair methods add months of wear to old shoes.

J. WILKIN
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

Callouses or Pain There

are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unevenness of pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a grampike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Wallace's drug store sells 4 lbs. cattle salts 25c., 4 lbs. sulphur 25c., Alderika $1.40, Vinol $1.80, large bar imported castile soap 45c., pure turpentine 50c. pint, Rikars Syrup Tar and Cod Liver Oil 50c. bottle, large bottle castor oil for greasing 35c., Parke Davis blackleg pills $1.00 bottle, new electric louse powder 40c. lb., Howard's Emulsion 35c., 60c., and $1.00, genuine aspirin in sealed tubes 25c per tube. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on May 2nd.

Highest price paid for eggs by H. W. KELLY, grocer.

Mr. Joseph Pollard, Adolphustown, suffered a stroke on Tuesday.

Mr. John Herrington is nursing a broken arm as a result of an accident with a horse.

Lawn mowers, lawn rakes and all the other garden tools at Davy & Allison's Hardware Store.

Fred Wilson shipped last week a car of calves to Buffalo market, and one car of calves and hogs to Toronto market.

W. Perry, Deseronto blacksmith, has been appointed game and fishery overseer to take the place of the late Thos. D. Gault.

The remains of the late Wm. Hicks, a former well-known resident of Napanee, but who has been living with his son, Arthur, in Toronto, were brought to Napanee for interment on Tuesday.

A good plan to pursue in this old world is not to spend all that you have, believe about one-half that you hear—and be sure it is the best half, too—and tell not all that you know—unless you are quite sure that what you tell will be for benefit instead of injury.

A very interesting ceremony took place last Sunday morning in St. Mary Magdalene's church, when a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled, containing the names of seventy-nine representatives of the congregation who had enlisted for service in the war of whom twelve had been killed in action.

The members of Mt. Ararat Encampment No. 16, Napanee Lodge No. 86, and Argyll Lodge No. 242, I.O.O.F., attended divine service in Trinity church on Sunday morning in commemoration of the 101st anniversary of the founding of the Order in America. Rev. Dr. Shorey preached a very instructive and interesting sermon.

An aged resident passed away at Kingston on Sunday in the person of John Hillier. The deceased was eighty-eight years of age, and resided at 14 Colborne street. He was twice married, and is survived by his widow, two sons and six daughters, viz.: W. Hillier, of Toronto; Samuel, of Kingston; Mrs. M. Hillier, Amsterdam, N.Y.; Mrs. A. S. Sutcliffe, Watertown, N.Y.; Mrs. Meagher, Montreal; Mrs. B. Emmons, and Mrs. Frank Hillier, of Odessa; and Mrs. Gordon Asell, of Kingston.

That he has devised a means of solving the housing problem through the use of electrical power was the claim made by J. W. Dorsey, assistant professor of electrical engineering in the University of Manitoba. "It will not be necessary for people to live in strung costly houses with a great deal of expensive material for the purpose of keeping out the cold. I believe I have discovered something that will eliminate all the drawbacks of cold," he said. "People will not have to consider the climate to anything like the extent they do now, and they will enjoy conveniences that are not possible now." Professor Dorsey expects to have some dwellings constructed this summer which will demonstrate the practical value of his invention. Details of the invention were not given out, as he is preparing to obtain patents.

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SALVATION ARMY A STRONG FORCE

Makes For Contented Men And Women And Happy Homes.

The appeal of the Salvation Army for half a million to carry on its peculiar and particular work brings again to notice a strong force, not merely in the spiritual realm, but in the cause of peace and reconstruction.

When war called every class of the Empire into special service, the Salvation Army was about the only religious force really prepared to take up duties. In writing this we ignore neither the Y.M.C.A., nor any other organization. They had great efforts to make before their organization could expand to the new task, and frequently found themselves at a loss with a new difficulty. According to the men who have served, the Salvation Army never failed—and it did not matter, either rest-camp or base, whether the soldier came in drunk or sober, whether he had money or had squandered every penny on unworthy objects. The first principles of William Booth were to get the man up from the gutter—and his apostolate carried out the old injunction with new strength a vigour.

The normal work of the Salvation Army makes for contented men and women, for happy homes, for a strong desire to improve the surrounding, for a mighty pity for the unsuccessful and those unfitted for the hard service of life. The Fund which the country is to give in "Self-Denial" will be devoted to rebuilding the edifice of social and religious work which has been largely neglected during the war period, and to making foundations for further developments.

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Daly's good tea for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for
Cream Separators
Call and see them and get our prices.
600 lb. capacity, $69.50.
800 lb. capacity, $74.50.
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

PERSONALS

Mrs. F. F. Miller is visiting her son, Mr. Miles Miller, London.

Mrs. Herbert Daly, and Master Jimmie, spent last week in Toronto.

Mr. Chas. Frizzell has returned from Niagara.

Mrs. H. B. Sherwood, Sydenham, was in Napanee on Thursday.

Mrs. Clarence Vine, and Mrs. Homer Miles spent Monday in Kingston.

Mrs. Dr. Carlsyle and little daughter, Winnipeg, are guests of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

Reeve Graham returned from Wellsley Hospital, Toronto, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Reid returned from Kingston General Hospital on Monday.

Mrs. G. A. Wallace is visiting her mother in Toronto, who is quite ill.

Miss Dorothy Vanalstine, St. Catherines, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Vanalstine.

Mr. Ross Dafoe is home from Toronto.

Mrs. Clarence Vine spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. Tower, Belleville.

Mr. W. J. Allen, who disappeared at the time of his father's death, has been located in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Anderson, London, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anna, to Mr. F. S. Hall, of Burton Harbour, Mich. The marriage will take place in June.

Mrs and Mrs. J. W. Hambly, of Napanee, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Vivian, to Dr. K. E. Hollis, Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hollis, Hamilton, Bermuda. The marriage to take place quietly the last of May.

Rev Dr. Shorey was called to Picton on Thursday to attend the burial of the late Mrs. C. S. Wilson, who died in Toronto. From there he went same morning to Toronto to attend on Friday the Church Court of Appeal, of which he is a member.

Col. A. P. Deroche, Royal Canadian Engineers, Ottawa, has been appointed by the Ontario Government to the board of governors of the University of Toronto. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and son of the late H. M. Deroche, ex-M.P.P., Napanee.

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BIRTHS

Smith—At Bassano, Alta, on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Smith, a son.

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MARRIAGES

Alexander—Dean—At Trinity church parsonage, by the Rev. Dr. Shorey, on 28th April, 1920, Mr. Lorne Alexander, of Belleville, and Miss Marjus N. Dean, of Napanee.

Gingell—VanDusen—In Trinity church, by Rev. Dr. Shorey, on 28th April, 1920, William Alfred Gingall, of Toronto, and Alice Nettie VanDusen, of Napanee.

Whitney—Loucks—At Grace parsonage, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, on April 28th, 1920, Thomas George Whitney, of Toronto, and Olive Mae Loucks, of Napanee.

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DEATHS

Hicks—At Toronto, on Monday, April 26th, 1920, William Hicks, aged 75 years.

In loving memory of John C. Carscallen, who departed this life May 5th, 1919.

Son and Daughter.

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Seeds! Seeds!

A full stock of new garden seeds in bulk.

FRANK H. PERRY.

18-tf

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Wanted to Fight.

Among the most restless and unwilling stay-at-homes during the war were the Eskimos living on the Arctic coast of Alaska.

The eagerness of the male members of the Eskimo tribes to get into the fighting in the war on Germany is one of the most interesting tales brought back from Alaska by Wilfred B. Van Valin, leader of the John Wanamaker Alaskan expedition, who has just returned to Philadelphia, after an extended sojourn in the north.

The Eskimos listened with horror to the accounts of German atrocities and the sinking of defenceless ships by submarines, Mr. Van Valin says. They grew so angry that the white men in the section were obliged to use all their powers of persuasion to convince them that their higher duty was to remain at home and attend to their families.

News of the armistice did not reach the Arctic coast until last September, and then there took place one of the most picturesque victory celebrations in the world. The natives lit fires, dressed in fancy skins, took their war weapons and danced and sang until they could hardly stand on their feet. The celebrations ended with feasts in all the Eskimo hamlets on the coast.

Hurt by Exchange.

The adverse exchange situation in Great Britain and Europe presents a serious problem to the lobster canning industry in the Maritime Provinces—one of the provinces' major industries, whose turnover last year was valued at approximately five and a half million dollars.

Representatives of three of the largest firms in the provinces have just returned after reviewing the lobster market in England, France and Belgium. Three-quarters of the annual export of lobsters is consumed in these countries.

On account of the exchange situation the brokers are not taking delivery of the shipments, and these packers say they saw large quantities of the lobsters on the wharves at the European seaports. As a result the packers are faced with a serious loss, no markets being in sight.

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THOMPSON BROS. specialize in Teas and Coffee. Try them. Market Square Grocery.

No Department in our entire store offers more advantages to you than our

Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear

Fabrics of unsurpassable quality are beautifully created into safe wearable styles

Prices represent Honest Value

BILLIE BURKE DRESSES

For the morning out-of-doors, the afternoon porch dress or for numerous other purposes the Billie Burke Gingham, Chambray and wash suiting dresses are immensely practical. Procurable in plaids, checks and plain colors.

Prices range from **$3.75** to **$7.50.**

All sizes.

HOUSE DRESSES OF SERVICE

We realized that the material employed in these dresses would be advancing early in 1919, we placed our contracts for 1920. Hence our prices are much under market values. Made in Canadian Lady and and Martha Washington styles.

All Prices. All Sizes.

MIDDIES

For Schol or Pley. For Old and Young.

Advantageous buying on our part last September gives you an oportunity to choose Middies from an unlimited variety of styles at prices which are much lower than repeat orders will warrant. Procurable in all white, and with attached or detachable colored collars.

Priced from **$1.69** to **$7.50.**

STYLES IN WAISTS

Are as Varied as the Flowers That Bloom in The Spring.

We consider these prices as splendid values.

Georgette Crepe, **$7.50** to **$20.00.**

Crepe-de-Chine, **$5.50** to **$15.00**

Habutai Silk, **$4.75** to **$10.00.**

Voiles, **$1.69** to **$9.75.**

Sizes from 34 to 46.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS

No part of your wearing apparel should be chosen more considered collectively and individually. Our suits come from Canada's best manufacturers—hence, we believe they are unsurpassable from any view point.

For summer wearing we are featuring a magnificent assortment of wool Jersey suits in a remarkable fine range of colors. They are moderately priced. Suit prices range from **$37.50** to **$82.50.** All sizes.

SPRING AND SUMMER COATS

Canadian weather as well as fashion emphasizes the need of separate coats. The very nature of your activities also reminds you that this garment is essential.

We have many wonderful coats in stock which will answer your needs. Coats of service for rain or shine are procurable in fashionable styles and correct materials.

Coverts, Homespuns, Serges, Tricotines, Jersey, Tweeds, and Velours are featured. Priced from **$20.00** to **$60.00.**

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES

Our extensive assortments of Silk, Crepe, Georgette and fancy dresses will meet the approval of the most discriminating dressers. Every occasion on which you wear a dress has been anticipated and successfully provided for in the most becoming of styles. These dresses are further endearing because they are so decidedly wearable and practical while every gown possesses many points of merit. You try them on before you buy. We invite your inspection.

ALL SIZES—ALL PRICES.

SEPARATE SKIRTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready, always ready for any demand, the separate skirt is fast winning its way in popular approval. The fabrics employed this season embraces a diversified range of weaves and colorings. Accordion pleats, novelty stitching, unique embraidery, belts, pockets, buttons and braid are skillfully woven into garments of service and beauty. From our wide range of sizes every woman will find skirts to fit. Prices in harmony with style and material.

Girls', Little Women's, Regulars and Out-size sizes.

A SPECIAL VALUE IN WHITE GABARDINE SKIRTS

We purchased these skirts at a price much under existing market conditions even last year. They are beautifully designed in six different styles from very fine white gabardine. Very special value at **$3.95.**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

For "play" or "dress up" your children can be very prettily dressed and for a very small outlay. In our children's dress section we are offering some very remarkable values. Styles galore, colors galore—all styles and prices. Investigate these values early.

WOOL SWEATERS

Fashion has introduced many innovations in sweaters this season. New styles and new colors are seen in pullover and coat style.

Rose, Begonia, Turquoise, Kelly, are popular shades.

Priced from **$4.25** to **$12.75.**

CORSETS

Every woman must choose corsets especially cut to fit her figure. We carry in stock constantly a full range of sizes and styles in Gossard, Nemo, D. & A. and Crompton styles. Your particular style and size is here. It pays to buy a good corset.

The June bride in quest of garments for her trousseau will find our stocks a wonderful bureau of information. Garments for the occasion, for the going away, for the duties you must take up when you return—dainty pieces of Silk and Cotton Lingerie are likewise procurable. Our assortments are generous—our prices consistent.

Special and Splendid Values from our Curtain and Carpet Department

Home-makers—whether just "Beginners" or "Old-Timers" will be delighted with the values now obtainable in our Carpet Section.

AXMINSTER RUGS

1919 buying gives our customers prices not procurable this year. These rugs come in deep, thick pile making a rug of unusual quality. The colorings and patterns are attractively artistic. Priced from **$25.00** to **$75.00,** according to size.

BRUSSELS RUGS

Better known to the carpet trade as the "Old Reliable." This seasons oriental and conventional designs are exceedingly good-looking. Suitable for any room in your home and you will find them easy to keep clean. Sizes from 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., up to 9 ft. x 12 ft. Priced from **$17.50** to **$52.50.**

TAPESTRY RUGS

It is generally conceded that this make of rug is the most serviceable, moderately priced rug manufactured. The patterns this season are copies of the higher priced rugs. The sizes and prices range from **$7.50** to **$70.00,** and the sizes from 4 ft x 6 ft. to 12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in. Exceptionally fine rugs for large sized rooms.

GRASTEX RUGS

With the present prices of cotton and wool, for some floor spaces one is forced to look for a lower priced material. "Grastex" fills the bill nicely because they are lower in price. They come in beautiful patterns and have all the appearance of higher priced merchandise. Various desirable sizes and numerous colorings.

WINDOW SHADES

We carry at all times a large complete stock of plain and trimmed window shades in all the leading colors. We can also supply your requirements in larger sizes or specially colored or fancy blinds. These come in better qualities. Ask for our prices before buying your blinds.

CARPET SWEEPERS

At $2.50 each we have a specially priced carpet sweeper known as the "Chicago Special". It is full width, has ball bearings, comes in light weight mahogany finish, has an extra good revolving brush. These are considered real value at **$4.00.** While they are here they are obtainable at **$2.50.**

CURTAIN MATERIALS

Marquisette, Scrims, Voiles, Scotch Fillet, Bungalow and Nottingham Nets and Scotch Madras Muslins are procurable from our stock evenly per cent lower than market prices. The patterns and designs are extremely good-looking. Priced from **$30c** to **$1.00** per yard.

VOILE AND MARQUISETTE CURTAINS

Durable—Artistic—Beautiful,—these three words describe our curtain stock in no uncertain tones. You will also find them to splendidly harmonize with the vogue of present day home furnishings. The prices range **$3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $5.00, $5.50, $6.75** and **$7.50** per pair.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH SHADOW CLOTH

Home decorations this season require touches of color in the hangings at the windows and the upholstering on your furniture. This very desirable effect can be beautifully obtained from French and American Shadow Cloth. Our stock is complete with a handsome assortment in various patterns which are beautifully blended in colors. Procurable in two widths. 50 inch widths are priced from **$1.25** to **$3.75**; 31 inch widths are priced from **$2.50** and **$2.65.**

KIRSCH FORTIERE AND WINDOW RODS

This splendid rod is made in sizes and styles to fit every type of window and is guaranteed to retain its finish and not to sag. The curved ends which fasten to small fixtures on your woodwork do not interfere with your curtain draperies. You will find it the most up-to-date rod on the market. Ask for prices.

CONGOLEUM RUGS

Last year's buying gives our customers a chance to secure one of these very desirable rugs at less than the present wholesale price. The designs are very attractive and eminently suitable for dining rooms or bed-rooms. Procurable in sizes as large as 3 x 4 yds. Priced at **$13.50, $16.50, $20.00** and **$22.50.**

LINOLEUMS

We have in stock about 500 yds. of an American quality in a two yard wide linoleum, which is being cleaned out while it lasts at $1.00 per sq. yard.

4 yd. wide linoleum in English and Canadian makes is procurable in a variety of splendid serviceable patterns. This is in heavy durable qualities which will give lasting service. Priced to clear at **$1.50 pr sq. yard.**

THE ROBINSON CO.,
LIMITED